REGISTERED No. 79—812.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,458.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JANUARY 3, 1873. Subscription in Advance { For a Year .....Rs. 42 / For Six Months.. ...Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 24
Three Months ,,	,, 14
One Month ,,	,, 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazettes* now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
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Line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship BAGDAD, 1,520 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander Bellwood, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 11th January 1873, at 4 P.M.

	Jan. 1873.		Jan. 1873.
Leave BOMBAY	11	Leave Tuticorin	19
,, Rutnagherry	13	,, Colombo	20
,, Vingorla	13	,, Galle	21
,, Carwar	13	,, Negapatam	24
,, Goa	13	,, Madras	26
,, Mangalore	14	,, Coconada	28
,, Cannanore	15	,, Vizagapatam	29
,, Tellicherry	15	,, Bimlipatam	29
,, Calicut	16	,, Gopaulpore	31
,, Beypore	16	,, False Point	31
,, Cochin	17		Feb.
,, Alleppy	17	Arrive CALCUTTA	2

The British India Steam Navigation Company's Steamers will call at Goa regularly for the next three months.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship CASHMERE, 1,028 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander T. Saunders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 3rd January 1873, at noon.

	Jan. 1873.		Jan. 1873
Leave BOMBAY	3	Leave BUSREH	22
Arrive Kurrachee	7	Arrive Fao	24
,, Gwadur	8	,, Bushire	24
,, Muscat	10	,, Linga	29
,, Bunder Abbas	12	,, Bunder Abbas	31
,, Linga	14		Feb. 1873.
,, Bahrein	16	,, Muscat	2
,, Bushire	16	,, Gwadur	7
,, Fao	18	,, Kurrachee	7
,, BUSREH	19	,, BOMBAY	10

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, with Transmission with the weekly service here FRIDAY, Despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, commencing from the 27th September 1872.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R Haynes, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 10th January 1873, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.
HARRISON LINE.
TO SAIL ON 29TH JANUARY.

S. S. AMBASSADOR 1,950 TONS R., 250 H. P. NOMINAL.

THIS splendid and very fast Steamer, specially built for the East India Trade, has just accomplished her first voyage from Liverpool to Calcutta, and will be despatched as above. Her Saloon accommodation is extensive and of the most superb description, and no effort has been spared to render the Cabins cool and comfortable. A Doctor and a Stewardess will be carried.

PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL .....Rs. 500

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can however be procured on board at moderate rates.

For passage and further particulars apply to

Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co., Bombay.
WALLACE & Co., Agents.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

MESSRS. HUGHES and NEPHEW'S well-known and favourite Passenger Steam-ships will SAIL from BOMBAY as under :—

About February 1st—"CELLA," 2,000 Tons, 300 H.P., G Jeffery, Commander.

March—"EUROPEAN," 2,600 Tons, 450 H.P., G. P. Asham, Commander.

March—"ATALANTA," 2,300 Tons, 400 H.P., G. Matthews, Commander.

These magnificent full-powered Steamers are splendidly fitted up for Passengers and possess every comfort.

Fare .....£45, exclusive of Wines, Beer, &c., but including Cabin Furniture, Bedding Linen, &c.

For Passages only, apply to the Undersigned, who will supply all information.

Plans of the Cabins can be seen at the Office.

JOHNSON & Co.,
Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay. Ship-Brokers.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer MEMFI, 2,680 Tons, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 10th January 1873. This Steamer has only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE

(including a liberal Table with Wine and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage).

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Trieste	£40	£19-6
To Port Said	£33	£14-6
To Suez	£28	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free ; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Adem, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Meadow Street, 13th December 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	£22	£16	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	39	25	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transshipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

PERSIA, on SATURDAY, 1st February 1873.
ASIA, on SATURDAY, 1st March 1873.

Be exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

LETTS' DIARIES, 1873.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 6th January, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. "HINDOSTAN" (3,113 tons, and 600 H.P.) Captain N. Boskell, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 14th January, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. AUSTRALIA, (3,648 tons and 600 H.P.,) Captain J. S. Murray, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 11th January.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

THE Fine Steamer BOTHNIA, 885 Tons, net register, 120 Horse Power, will be despatched early in January.

She has good and reserved accommodation for a limited number of Passengers. For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

McCULLOCH, BROWN, & Co., Agents.

No. 2, Hornby Row, Bombay.

BROACH AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT plies between BROACH and GOGO.

FARES FROM BROACH TO GOGO.

First Class	...	...	...	...	Rs. 5 0
Second Class	...	...	...	...	... 3 8
Third Class	...	...	...	...	... 1 8
Horses	...	...	...	...	... 2 0
Carriages	...	...	...	...	... 4 0

Until further Notice, the Steam Ferry Boat will leave Gogo every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, and Broach every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the Undermentioned Agents :—

PURDOONJEE JEEVUNJEE at Broach.
DINKER NARRAYEN at Gogo.
Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 9th October 1872.

P. and O. S. N. COMPANY.

SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.

The Mail Steamers leaving Bombay on
3rd, 17th, and 31st March,
14th and 28th April,
and 12th May,

will proceed to Southampton, via Suez Canal. It is intended, as far as can be arranged, to employ the Company's large new Steamers on this service.

Passage Money, Exclusive of Liquors,

First Class	Rs. 650
Second Class	,, 360

For further particulars apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 3, Rampart Row.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS VIA BOMBAY.

PASSAGES to SUEZ and EUROPE ENGAGED, and BAGGAGE RECEIVED and SHIPPED.
PAY and FUND ALLOWANCES Realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable in EGYPT and throughout EUROPE.
BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS, and NAPOLEONS supplied.
BILLS GRANTED on Messrs. Grindlay & Co., London, at the Exchange of the Day.
APPROVED DRAFTS on Calcutta and Madras, on demand, and GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment received at par.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., Bombay.
Correspondents.
Grindlay & Co., London. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta.

N.B.—Passage Agents for Messrs. Thos. Wilson Sons & Co. Line of Canal Steamers.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 4th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods.

Few articles of handsome House-hold Furniture, such as circular loo table, easy and drawing-room chairs, conversation sofas, centre ottoman, mahogany press, chest of drawers, &c.

Few lots of Books.

At 1 P.M.

A handsome English-built Buggy.
A bay Arab Riding Horse.
An English Cow and two Calves.

AUCTION SALE OF JUTE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 3rd inst, at 3 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder, by order of Hajee Abdoolla Hajee Ahmed, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Canjee Purbut and Co.,

Landed ex George Kendal from Calcutta—
H S R —20 Bales of Jute.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, comprising fine plated rich Crockery and Glassware, a first-class Piano, handsome English-built Carriages, Horses, &c., at Malabar Hill.

On Tuesday 28th, and Wednesday the 29th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable handsome Household Furniture, Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Lloyd.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 3rd January 1873.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 6th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms—

5 Bales Grey Shirtings.
2 Cases Grey Dhoties.
6 do. Chintz of various patterns.
109 do. Kerosine Oil.

Also, on account of the concerned, by order of the Bombay Underwriters' Association, saved from the wrecked steamer General Havelock—

6 Pressed Bales Cotton.
5 Bags Soapnuts.
2 ,, Gingelly Seeds.
2 ,, Cardamoms.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 3rd January 1873.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE AND COMPANY, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF AN INVOICE OF SEVEN CASES OF PRICE & Co.'s CELEBRATED PERFUMERY OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, IMPORTED Ex "AVERTON," FROM LONDON.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 4th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to sell off by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 12, in Apollo Street, Fort, seven cases of superior Perfumery, by the well-known makers, Price and Co., the same consists of Golden Oil, Rowland's Balsamic Oil of Columbia, Mac assar Oil, Marrow and Hair Oil, Delcroix Moeline, Glycerine, Smelling Salts, Milk of Roses, Bloom of Roses, Hair Dye, Circassian Hair-wash, Roses and Rosemary, Tooth Powder and Deutifrice, Magic Violets, Glass Candlesticks with Bouquet, Eau-de-Lice, Almond Meal, Gilt Metal Fountain Lockets, Jessamine Hair Oil, Violet Powder, Lungdale's Hair Restorer, Delcroix Limejuice and Glycerine, Honey, Glycerine, Brown, Pills, and Imperial Soaps, Peruvian Balms, Spirit Lavender and Millefleur Sprinklers, Vegetable Extracts, Marking Ink, Diamond Cement, Salts of Lodine, Philicome Pomade, Vestinas, Galentine, Moss Rose, Bouquet, Kiss me Quick, Rose Geranium, Jockey Club, Rondeletia, Patchouli, Frangipani, Essence of Sandalwood, Eau-de-Cologne, Jamaica Ginger, Toilet Vinegar, Essence of Lemon, Venilla, Sage, Parsley, and Almond, Turkey Rhubarb, &c., &c.

Also, a variety of sundry articles, &c.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 3rd January 1872.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

UPWARDS OF FIFTY YEARS' experience has fully confirmed the superior reputation of these Lozenges, in the cure of ASTHMA, WINTER COUGH, HOARSENESS, SHORTNESS of BREATH, and other PULMONARY MALADIES

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering a well-known remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS, and is especially adapted for children.

KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT-DESTROYING POWDER.

Quite harmless to animals, but effectually destroys every species of insect in all stages of metamorphosis.

Sold in packets tins, and bottles of various sizes by all Chemists and Druggists.

LEA AND PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Declared by Connoisseurs to be
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

Caution against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condimenthaving caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper,* and *bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their Correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for Lea & Perrins' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester, Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c., and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

S.S. "AMBASSADOR"

THE SERVICES of a SURGEON will be REQUIRED on the HOMEWARD VOYAGE to LIVERPOOL, about 25th January.—Apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

THE MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the ROYAL FINANCIAL CORPORATION, Limited, which was advertised for MONDAY, the 6th January, inst., is POSTPONED to WEDNESDAY, the 8th inst.

NANABHAI SORABJEE,
For Self & Co.—Liquidators.

Bombay, 2nd January 1873.

TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE that an ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be held in the TOWN HALL on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of January 1873, to consider the Municipal Commissioner's Budget for 1873.

F. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 2nd January 1873.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION OF 1873.

INTENDING EXHIBITORS in Division I. "FINE ARTS" are particularly requested to send in their Contributions without further delay, addressed to

THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
Local Exhibition, Victoria and Albert Museum, Bombay.

NOTICE.—It is hereby notified, that the Undersigned did, on the 2nd instant, PAY to HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY in Bombay the SUM of RUPEES 16,000, being the FORTY-SECOND MONTHLY INSTALMENT of the first FIFTEEN LAC LOAN, with interest; the SUM of RUPEES 14,500, being the FORTY-SECOND MONTHLY INSTALMENT of the VEHAR WATER WORK'S DEBT; and also RUPEES 9,840, being the TENTH INSTALMENT on account of the NEW LOAN of Rupees 15 Lacs, aggregating Rupees 40,440.

W. G. PEDDER,
Acting Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 2nd January 1873.

For Sale at the Godowns of the Undersigned.

	Rs.
Pellatt & Johnson's very old Amontillado Sherry, qts, V.O.A.	26
"Garoya" Superior Fa e Sherry ,, ,,	24
Dominé Fine Amontillado ,, ,,	22
,, Do. ,, ,,	22
"Stanc an's" Sherry	15
1834 Vintage Port	23
Sa tsman's do.	17
Nichol-son's finest London Gin	14
John Jameson and Son's finest Irish Whiskey	14

THE LONDON, ASIATIC, & AMERICAN Co. Ld.
Elphinstone Circle.

DRUMMOND'S GOLDEN CALENDAR FOR 1873.

This exquisite little publication is much admired by all who have purchased it.

Price, Annas Fourteen; by post, Rupee One.

COOPER & Co.,
Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE TELEGRAPH DESPATCH AND INTELLIGENCE COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—The above COMPANY have made an ARRANGEMENT with REUTER'S TELEGRAM COMPANY (Limited) to the effect that all TELEGRAMS received by this Company for TRANSMISSION to EUROPE or ELSEWHERE shall be from this date handed over to Reuter's Telegram Company (Limited) for despatch. This arrangement will thus greatly facilitate the transmission of Telegrams, as more frequent despatches will be made.

The following is the Tariff now in force :—

For a Message of 2 Words	Rs.	12	8 0
,, ,, 3	,,	15	8 0
,, ,, 4	,,	17	8 0
,, ,, 5	,,	20	0 0
,, ,, 6	,,	21	8 0
,, ,, 7	,,	23	0 0
,, ,, 8	,,	24	8 0
,, ,, 9	,,	26	0 0
,, ,, 10	,,	27	8 0

and Rs. 2-2 for every extra word.

To France, Belgium & Holland add Rs. 3 for every 17 words or portion of 17 words.

To all other Countries in Europe add Rs. 5 for every 17 words or portion of 17 words.

To America, rates may be obtained on application.

Names and Addresses registered beforehand are counted and charged as one word only.

No charge is made for registration.

SMITH POTTS, Agent,
The Telegraph Despatch and Intelligence Company (Limited).
17, Church Gate Street, 1st January 1873.

LAMPLOUGH'S
PYRETIC SALINE

GIVES INSTANT RELIEF in HEADACHE, SEA or BILIOUS SICKNESS, CURES the worst form of SKIN COMPLAINTS, Diseases arising from Congested Liver or their impurities by vitalizing and invigorating the blood; it thereby resists climatic influences, the infection of Measles, Fevers, and other Epidemic affections. SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD BY CHEMISTS AND THE TRADE. WHOLESALE SALE TO THE TRADE BY

Messrs. ALDRIDGE, SALMON, & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given, that ESSOO POOTLEE NAIKEEN has contracted to SELL all that piece or parcel of freehold LAND or GROUND, with the messuage or tenements standing thereon, lying and being in the Sub-district of Bhooleshwur, on the western side of Cowasjee Patell Tank Road, in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 488 square yards, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north by the property of Gungadhur Soondurjee, on or towards the south by the Backurdwar Lane, on or towards the east by the Cowasjee Patell Tank Road, and on or towards the west by the Mahajunwacy of Luvana caste, with their appurtenances and the Inheritance thereof in fee simple in possession. All persons having any Claims over the said property, either by way of mortgage, lien, lease, inheritance, or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned, at their Office in Apollo Street, within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the purchase will be completed in favour of the person or persons having such Claim, and if there be any, will be considered as waived.—Dated this 2nd day of January 1873.

SHAPURJEE AND THAKURDAS.
Purchaser's Solicitors.

NOTICES.

TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE, that a QUARTERLY MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be held in the TOWN HALL on MONDAY, the 20th day of January 1873, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, for the consideration of the following business :—

1. Letter from the Clerk of the Peace, intimating that the Controller of Municipal Accounts had furnished the Accounts of the preceding quarter.
2. Letter from the Chief Secretary to Government No. 4733, on the subject of the further prosecution of the works of the Toolsee Project.
3. Government Resolution No. 158 C. W. 469, granting six months further time for the removal of the nuisance caused by the Night-soil Depot at Carnac Bunder.
4. Letter from Government No. 4854, forwarding copy of a Government Resolution regarding the pay which Dr. Hewlett should draw during the time he was in charge of the office of Municipal Commissioner.
5. Letter from the acting Municipal Commissioner No. 6306, forwarding copy of a letter from Dr. T. G. Hewlett on the subject of his salary.
6. Memo. from the acting Municipal Commissioner No. 6853, forwarding Government Resolution on the subject of the Land at Chimbur used by the Municipality for the deposit of town sweepings.
7. Letter from the acting Municipal Commissioner No. 6731, stating that he would ask the auction of the Bench to the adjustment of the accounts of the plant and stock belonging to the different departments of the Municipality.
8. Memo. from the acting Under-Secretary to Government No. 4694, forwarding copy of an extract from a letter by the Inspector General, Indian Medical Department, pointing out how by the hospitals in Calcutta and Madras received aid from the Municipalities of those cities.
9. Letter from the acting Chief Secretary to Government No. 4761, informing the Church that Mr. W. G. Pedder has been appointed to act as Municipal Commissioner, and that Dr. T. G. Hewlett has been granted three months' privilege leave of absence from the 1st of January or from such other date as he may avail of it.
10. Memo. from the acting Municipal Commissioner, Mr. W. G. Pedder, forwarding copy of a letter addressed by Dr. T. G. Hewlett and himself, intimating that they respectively had delivered over and received charge of the Office of acting Municipal Commissioner.
11. Application from Dr. R. Anderson, Assistant Surgeon, 3rd Hussars, for the post of Health Officer.
12. Letter from Government No. 4836, forwarding copy of a letter addressed by them to Major Tulloch accepting his resignation as Executive Engineer to the Bombay Municipality.
13. Letter from the acting Municipal Commissioner No. 5894' reporting that Major Tulloch has not returned from the leave which expired on the 14th October 1872. Letter from Major Tulloch explaining the withdrawal of his resignation.
14. Petition from the Mutton Butchers of Bombay, praying that the Slaughter House at Bandora should be removed to some suitable place in Bombay, and the Municipal Commissioner's Report thereon.
15. Petition from some Surties residing in Bombay, complaining of the closing of the burial-ground at Tank Bunder. The Municipal Commissioner's Report thereon.
16. Memo. from the acting Municipal Commissioner No. 6729, forwarding for the information of the Justices a tabulated statement of Contracts entered into by him.
17. Government Resolution No. 4817 on Major Tulloch's Report on the Drainage and Sewerage of Bombay.
18. Major Tulloch's Report on the above for the reconsideration of the Bench.

The following will also be considered :—

Government Resolution No. 4877, granting ground for stacking road metal at a rent of one rupee a year.

Letter from the Acting Municipal Commissioner No. 7120, stating that when item No. II. is discussed he would ask the sanction of the Bench to prepare estimates for an alteration to the outfall of the Vehar Lake, and with reference to item No. III. would submit certain proposals for the removal of the night-soil nuisance at Carnac Bunder.

Government letter No. 4923, stating that the privilege leave of absence for three months granted to Dr. T. G. Hewlett has been cancelled at his own request.

Petition of the inhabitants of Chimbur, complaining of the deposit of town sweepings on the Coorla Flats.

Petition of Nowrojee Beramjee and others, complaining that they have received no reply to their petition about the nuisance caused by the open side gutters near Sonapore Beach Road, New Colony, Hospital Street, and the Municipal Commissioner's Report thereon.

F. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 24th December 1872.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT; And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, Shade Labels, was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling spurious Oilmen's Stores, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the Corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

NOTICES.

A BRANCH of our FIRM has been ESTABLISHED at Calcutta. Mr. H. S. HOWARD and Mr. R. M. COHEN are authorized to SIGN the NAME of our FIRM there.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Bombay, 1st January 1873.

THE Undersigned have THIS DAY commenced BUSINESS as MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS under the STYLE of FRAMJEE, SEALY, and Co.

FRAMJEE RUSTOMJEE.
THOMAS H. SEALY.

28, Apollo Street, 1st January 1873.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are invited by the Superintendent of Marine for the PURCHASE of ONE or MORE IRON BARGES of the undermentioned dimensions, viz:—

Length	46 feet.
Breadth	14 ,,
Depth	4 ,, 3 inches.

By Order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 30th October 1872.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIPTION BALL,
IN AID OF THE
INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION,
ADVERTISED TO TAKE PLACE IN THE
TOWN HALL
ON THE EVENING OF
MONDAY, THE 6TH OF JANUARY 1873,
IS POSTPONED TO THE FOLLOWING NIGHT,
TUESDAY, THE 7TH OF JANUARY 1873.

The SUBSCRIPTION LIST will be CLOSED on the 4th of JANUARY 1873, but VOUCHERS of ADMISSION (obtainable through Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & Co.,) will be issued by the Committee on and after NEW YEAR'S DAY.

As the number of Vouchers will be LIMITED, immediate application is necessary.

PRICES :
TO ADMIT A GENTLEMAN WITH OR WITHOUT A LADY, TEN RUPEES.—
FOR EACH ADDITIONAL LADY, FIVE RUPEES.
REFRESHMENTS ARE INCLUDED.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION.
1st FEBRUARY 1873.

EXHIBITORS of MACHINERY in MOTION are requested to communicate, without delay, to the SECRETARY, the nature and extent of the application required for each Machine.

Objects for Exhibition in all the Divisions should be sent direct to the Victoria and Albert Museum.

Letters, Lists, and General Correspondence should be addressed as heretofore to the HONORARY SECRETARY, School of Art, Esplanade.

G. W. TERRY,
Member of Committee, and Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION OF 1873.

The COMMITTEE of MANAGEMENT propose awarding to successful EXHIBITORS MEDALS of first and second Orders in gold, silver, and bronze for the following subjects :—

For the best collection of the Grains and Seeds of Western India, to be accompanied by a report and analysis; the collection to become the property of the Committee at a valuation.

For the best collection of Indian Seeds and Grains, and a report on their cultivation, general treatment, and suitability for export from Bombay; the collection to become the property of the Committee at cost price.

For the best collection of, and report on, the Medicinal Plants, Shrubs, and Trees of Western India; the collection to become the property of the Committee at a valuation.

For the best collection of, and report on, Chemical Substances of Western India; the collection to become the property of the Committee at a valuation.

For the best models or drawings, and report on the construction of Iron and other Vessels for the conveyance of goods, passengers, or for defence and offence in Tropical waters. The Committee reserve to themselves the right of exhibiting the models or drawings.

For the best models or drawings and report on the accommodation for travellers by Land Conveyances. The Committee reserve to themselves the right of exhibiting the models or drawings.

Gold, Silver and Bronze Medals will also be awarded—
For the best Architectural Design.
For the best Oil Painting.
For the best Water Colour Painting.
For the best piece of Sculpture.
For the best Trophy of the Chase.
For the best collection of Jewels, sent by any Committee or individual.
For the best collection of Works in Precious Metals, sent by any Committee or individual.
For the best Kinkhaubs.
For the best Silk Manufacture.
For the best Cotton Manufacture.
For the best Lace Manufacture, both hand and machine made.
For the best Hemp and Flax Manufacture.
For the best Native Shoes.
For the best Tapestry (Carpets), Embroidery, and Needle Work.
For the best Woven, Spun, Felted and Laid Fabrics.
For the best Leather Manufacture.
For the best Dressing of Skins.
For the best Furniture.
For the best Iron Manufacture.
For the best Brass and Copper Manufacture.
For the best Paper Manufacture.
For the best Native and European Carriages.
For the best Horticultural Machinery.
For the best Dyestuffs, Grocery.
For the best Tobacco Manufacture.
For the best Coffee.
For the best Tea.
For the best Spirits, Liquors, Beer, Wines, &c.
For the best Opium.
For the best Medicinal and Chemical Substances, other than those of India.
For the best Civil Engineering.
For the best Military Engineering.
For the best Cements.
For the best Plasters.
For the best Models of Native and European Ships, Boats, Tackle, Docks, &c.
For the best Philosophical Instruments.
For the best Electric Experiments.
For the best Magnetic Experiments.
For the best Hydraulic Experiments.
For the best Testing models.

One or more models of the several Orders and Metals may be awarded in each of the Division or Class.

The Committee are not bound to award Medals in any Class, unless under the recommendation of the Jurors.

The decision of the Jurors will be considered final.

No object, collection, or analysis submitted for competition can be considered eligible unless received before the 20th January. The Reports should be sent in by the 1st of February 1873.

G. W. TERRY,
Member of Committee and Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 20th December 1872.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

REVISED RATES FOR COTTON FROM KHAMGAUM AND OOMRAWUTTEE TO BOMBAY.

The CHARGES of this COMPANY for the CONVEYANCE of COTTON from JULLUM and BUDNAIRA, respectively, to BOMBAY, will remain UNALTERED, until further NOTICE. They are as under :—

Jullum to Bombay	Full-pressed	Rs.	1- 5-11
	Half-pressed	,,	2- 0- 9
	Docra	,,	2- 7- 3
Budnaira to Bombay	Full-pressed	Rs.	1-10- 8
	Half-p

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

INQUIRY for Mofussil Press shares at Rs. 625. Other shares quiet. Government Paper active.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
1,00,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	77
22,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400
25,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	717½
10,000	500	10%	3 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	222½
28,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,160
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China	260
40,000	281½	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175 nl.
87,500	250	125	9 p.ct.	National Bank of India.	107
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	218·3·0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock
.....	£20	109·1·3	do.	Do. New £20 Shares
.....	£20	43·10·2	do.	Ditto
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.
.....	£10	196·3·1	do.	Do. New Shares

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 77	Colaba Land Co.
5,000	150	all		Fergo Land & Pier Co. Ld.
750	2,000	2,000	31p.s.	Mazagon Land
6,000	1,000	all	15p.s.	Post Canning Land Company, Limited

PRESS COMPANIES.

156	5,000	2,820	225 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,370
200	2,000	1,100	150 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	975
100	500	all	10%	Albert king Co.	550
250	5,000	650	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	260
150	12,000	11,000	100 p.c.	Apollo Press Co.	7,000
200	2,000	all	200 p.c.	Bombay Press Co.	2,000
200	500	all	50 p.c.	Do New	475
350	1,000	1,000	100 p.c.	Bunch Cotton Co	920nl.
100	1,500	...	...	Carvaz Company	1,100
500	1,000	all	40 p.c.	Colaba Press Co.	6,400
350	2,000	all	200 p.c.	East India Press Co.	3,100 nl.
150	6,500	all	500 p.c.	Fort Press Co.	7,500
300	2,000	1,500	75 p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	935
300	1,000	all	200 p.c.	French Press Co	700
2	5,000	6,000	225 p.c.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,300
250	5,000	1,467	75 p.c.	Imperial Press Co	980
200	400	350	125 p.c.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	625
120	2,500	all	250 p.c.	Prince of Wales Press	2,200
200	1,000	250	...	Saisoon's Press Co.	210
400	850	750	125 p.c.	Scinde Press Co.	520
100	1,000	750	...	Scind and Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,175
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Stanevelly Press Co.	875
225	2,000	1,000	200 p.c.	Victoria Press, Madras	1,150
150	850	all	8 p.c.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000

Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	850 p.c.	Albert Mills Co.	1,700 nl.
600	1,250	all	300 p.c.	Alexandra Spinning	1,170
500	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning	2,020
100	5,5·0	all	...	Bombay	2,800
250	1,000	all	60*	Bombay United	920
4000	150	all	20*	Broach Mills	220
2,500	2,000	all	200 p.c.	Dharumsey Spinning	1,250
750	2,000	all	200 p.c.	Great Eastern	2,000 nl.
2,500	1,000	all	140 p.c.	Manockji Petit's	1,070
997	1,0 0	all	40 p.c.	Morarjee Spinning	965
800	2,500	all	100 p.c.	Oriental	2,800
400	2,500	2,400	216 p.c.	Royal	2,050
90	1,000	800	...	Soonderdas Spinning	875

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	105p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation
50,000	50	all	41p.ct. 15 pc.	Bombay Gas Company
3000	500	300		Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.
1,000	50	all	1½ pc.	Mechanics B'ld'gs Co.
2,000	500	all	40 pc.	Preacher & Co
2,000	250	all		Viegas Patent Slip Co

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
.....	500	101	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	1½
.....	95	19½	...	Do. China	1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
.....	...	...		East India Bank	1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10⅞d.
...	30 days' sight	1s. 11⅛ to 7/16d.
Do.	do. 3 Do.	do. 1s. 11⅛d.
Do.	Credits 6 Do.	do. 1s. 11⅛d.
Do.	do. 3 Do.	do. 1s. 11 5/16d.
Do.	Documents 6 Do.	do. 1s. 11 11/16d.
Do.	do. 3 Do.	do. 1s. 11¾d.
Calcutta	At sight	100½
Do.	30 days' sight	100
Do.	60 Do. do.	99½
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	522

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-3-6 to 10-9
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolus	280
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Franco Pieces	221½
Bar Silver	107
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-14
Australian Gold 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-14
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	110½ to 11½
Four & half per cent.	103½ to 104½
Four per cent	101½ to 102½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	103½
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years 'do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent. (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871.89	
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	89
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond 117.	

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

Owing to the firmness of holders, business continues to be done on a very small scale, and prices remain well maintained. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms:—

200	pieces Grey Shirtings	40 in. 30 yds.	8¾ lbs.	Rs. 5 14 0
1,000	,, ,,	,, 40 ,, 39	,, 8¼ ,,	,, 5 11 6
1,000	,, ,,	,, 40 ,, 39	,, 7 ,,	,, 4 14 0
180	,, ,,	,, 36 ,, 40	,, ,,	,, 4 6 0

COTTON.

The market closed very firm, with a general rise of Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 per candy in prices. Purchasers show a considerable disposition to buy, but sellers refuse to sell. The following are our closing quotations:—

Old Dhollera	at Rs. 240	to Rs. 215
,, Sawginned	at ,, 237	to ,, 238
,, Compta	at ,, 217	to ,, 218
New Oomrawuttee	at ,, 238	to ,, 240
,, Ak-ke	at ,, 248	to ,, 250
,, Broach M. G	at ,, 270	to ,, 271
,, Hingunghaut	at ,, 286	to ,, 287
,, Dhollera	at ,, 235	to ,, 236

The undermentioned purchases are reported yesterday:—

1,000	candies	New Fairpore (1 month)	Rs. 250	
100	,,	,, ,, (1 ,,)	,, 250	
500	,,	,, Julgaum (1 ,,)	,, 243	
125	,,	,, Hingunghaut (1 ,,)	,, 284	
125	,,	,, ,, (1 ,,)	,, 285	
350	,,	,, ,, (15th Feb.)	,, 285	
500	,,	,, Broach M. G. (15th April)	,, 270	
125	,,	,, ,, (15th ,,)	,, 266	
125	,,	,, Veravul (4 months)	,, 215	
50	,,	,, Akote (45 days)	,, 247	
50	,,	,, Khandeish	,, 238½	
200	,,	,, ,,	,, 239	to Rs. 242
100	,,	,, Oomrawuttee (F. P. B.)	,, 251	to ,, 257
300	,,	Old Dhollerah	,, 180	to ,, 209
150	,,	,, Sawginned	,, 237	

METALS.

200	nets. Copper Braziers	at Rs. 53½ per cwt.
600	,, Yellow Metal Braziers	at Rs. 44 ,,

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—2ND JANUARY.

London	Cotton	No ship.	
	Cases		
	Seeds		
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 11s. 3d. p. t. nominal.	
	Wooden Ships	£2 11s. 3d. p. t. nominal.	
	Myrabolms & Coir bds	£2 5s. nominal.	
	Seeds	£2 5s. nominal.	
Havre	Cotton	No ship.	
	Coffee		
Overland Steamers—			
Ven		£3 5s.	4 Jan. Pool.
Tripoli		£3 5s.	
Liverpool		£3 10s.	
Havre		£3 5s. to £3 7s. 6d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 7s. 6d. to £3 10s.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 5 per bale.	
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4½ per bale nominal.	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 5 per ton.	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 18 and Calcutta charges.	
Mauritius		Nothing doing.	

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
1	Rahar (s)	Dundas	Sydney, Dec. 3.
	Rustom (s)	Pead	Goa, Dec. 30.
2	Australia (s)	Murray	Suez, Dec. 20.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Arabia (s)	Cabaere	Aden, Genoa, &c.
	Rustom (s)	Pead	Coast and Goa.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Mirzapore, for Aden and Suez.
Steamer Memfi, for Trieste, Venice, &c.
Steamer Australia, for Hongkong.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 17 Mooltan, s., Almond, from Suez, with Mail.
20 Earl Canning, s., DeHart, from Liverpool.
21 Memfi, s., Marassi, from Trieste.
21 Nineva, s., Stocker, from Constantinople.
21 Alma, Fr. frigate, DePritzbure, from Ceylon.
21 Peiho, s., Regodit, from Marseilles.
22 Ellora, s., Fraser, from Calcutta.
22 Mulu, s., Hannah, from Bombay.
22 Ada, s., Tatchell, from Jeddah.
23 Bushire Merchant, ship, Nacoda, from Bombay.
22 Neera, s., Coburn, from Jedda.
22 Diomed, s., Jackson, from Singapore.
23 Golconda, s., Coleman, from Bombay, with Mail.
23 Said, s., Laws, from Manilla.
24 Walamo, s., Owen, from Calcutta.
24 Danube, s., Fleureais, from Mauritius.
25 Alnwick Castle, s., Freeman, from Akyab.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 20 Mooltan, s., Almond, to Bombay, with Mail.
21 Clifton Belle, ship, Hogg, to Calcutta.
22 Earl Canning, s., DeHart, to Batavia.
22 Peiho, s., Rigodit, to China.
22 Ellora, s., Fraser, to Suez.
23 Memfi, s., Marassi, to Trieste.
23 Mula, s., Hannah, to Jeddah.
23 Diomed, s., Jackson, to London.
23 Golconda, s., Coleman, to Suez.
24 Ada, s., Tatchell, to Calcutta.
24 Bushire Merchant, ship, Nacoda, to Jeddah.
24 Said, s., Laws, to London
24 Walamo, s., Owen, to London.
24 Phineas Pendleton, ship, P. Pendleton, to Cochin.
25 Neera, s., Coburn, Bombay.
25 Nineva, s., Stocker, Busorah.
25 Alma, French Frigate, s., DePritzbure, Ceylon.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Dec. 21 Kwangtung B. M., s., Elto-, Macalla.
24 Danube, s., Fleuriau, Mauritius.
25 Alnwick Castle, s., Freeman, Akyab, Malta.

STEAMERS LOADING IN ENGLAND FOR THE EAST *via* THE SUEZ CANAL.

Names.	Tons.	Destination.	To Sail.
Herald Haarfager	2084	Rangoon	Dec. 12
Othello	2329	Bombay	Dec. 14
Como	1335	Bom'ay	Dec. 14
Athelstane	1123	Bombay	Dec. 15
Sestos	1196	Bombay	Dec. 18
Richard McNab	1948	Bombay	Dec. 20
Colombo	2000	Calcutta	Dec. 29
Devon	1419	Calcutta	Dec. 20
Good Hope	1329	Calcutta	Dec. 20
Kromatch	895	Bangkok	Dec. 20
City of Mecca	2 30	Calcutta	Dec. 21
Ajax	1549	China	Dec. 20
Glenlyon	2256	China	Dec. 23

DAILY IMPORTS.—2ND JANUARY.

FROM LONDON.

Saladin, 60 kegs iron nails, M. Moosabhoy; 23 cases glassware, H. Allarukia; 25 cases confectionery, B. Mahomedally; 19 casks sulphuric acid, T. S. Kharegat; 2,000 plates spelter, Campbell Mitchell and Co.
Southwick, s, 5 cases geneva, Bouneviaile and Sibille.
Red Gauntlet, s, 5 cases glass beads, F. Ardaseer Davur.
Una, s, 71 kegs iron nails, F. Moosabhoy.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia, s, 330 cases brandy, Merwanjee & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—2ND JANUARY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Mirzapore, s, 1,000 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Una, s, 300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 100 bales cotton, King and Co.; 1 bale cotton, V. Jaitadass; 100 bales cotton, N. Purbhoodass; 1,000 bundles galls, B. Cellianjee; 60 bales cotton, P. Nemdass; 89 bales cotton, G. Moolchund; 57 bales cotton, C. Madowdass; 99 bales cotton, Finlay Scott & Co.; 24 bales cotton, J. Pursotum; 30 bales wool, P. Purboodass; 41 bales cotton, M. Curpall and Co.
Bothnia, s, 146 bales cotton, K. Jevraz; 67½ bales cotton, V. Naranjee; 63 bales cotton, Framjee Sands and Co.; 2 bales cotton, K. Nathu; 40 bales cotton, H. Manklall; 42 bales cotton, J. Heerjee and Co.; 64 bales cotton, E. Noordinand Co.; 63 bales cotton, L. Velljee; 30 bales wool, R. Mahomed; 35 bales wool, V. Ebram and Co.; 49 bales cotton, C. Madhowdass; 21 bales cotton, G. Heerjee and Co.; 100 bales cotton, M. Hurruckchund; 45 bales wool, D. Mathooradass; 50 bales wool, V. Vassonjee; 55 bales wool, P. Nathu.
Dreadnought, 174 bales cotton, H. B. Touche and Co.; 34 bales cotton, D. Suchanund.
Tiverton, 179 bales cotton, J. Dulsookray; 64 bales cotton, W. Curumchund; 19 bales cotton, K. Heerjee and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Hindostan, s, 35 bundles hides, F. Cassumbhoy; 183 bags gingelly seed, Behrend Brothers; 36 bundles hides, D. Mahomed; 1 bundle and 71 pieces E. teeth, H. Vullybhoy; 195 pieces E. teeth, M. Khanbhoy; 60 pieces E. teeth, S. Fattaybhoy; 3 chests silk, M. Rowjee.
Mahableshwur, 160 cwt. loose buffalo horns, P. Damjee.

FOR TRIESTE.

Memfi, s, 500 bales cotton, E. Spinner & Co.; 1,492 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 30 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.
Hindostan, s, 23 bales cotton, H. B. Touche & Co.
Mirzapore, s, 150 bales cotton, K. Friesworck & Co.; 450 bales cotton, H. Clason and Co.; 5) bales hides, Balli Brothers 391 bags coffee, A. Tait.

FOR VENICE.

Memfi, (s), 405 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Mirzapore, (s), 87 bags coffee, A. Tait.

FOR HAVRE.

Hindostan, (s), 103 bales cotton, W. Nicol and Co.; 60 bales cotton, H. B. Touche and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Australia, (s), 102 bales cotton, E. Framjee and Co.

FOR ANCONA.

Mirzapore, (s), 200 bags coffee, A. Tait.

FOR GENOA.

Mirzapore, (s), 128 bags coffee, A. Tait.

FOR LEGHORN.

Mirzapore, (s), 339 bags coffee, A. Tait.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mirzapore, (s), 33 bags coffee, A. Tait.

FOR ODESSA.

Mirzapore, (3), 57 barrels coffee, A. Tait.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 2.

Hardtman, Lieutenant and Adjutant 83rd Regiment, to appear before a medical board, from Poona.
Stewart, Major, 17th Madras Regiment, from furlough, from England.
Graham, Lieutenant-Colonel, 6th Bengal Cava'ry, from furlough, from England.
Wetherall, Captain, 108th Regiment, on leave, from Deolalee.
Crewe, Sub Conductor, Commissariat, from medical certificate, from England.
Hodgson, Lieutenant Colonel, 38th Bengal N. I., from furlough, from England.
Molyneaux, Captain, Bengal N. I., from furlough, from England.
Deming, Lieutenant, 26th Bengal N. I., from furlough, from England.
Fitzwygram, Colone', 15th Hussars, from leave, from England.
Longmore, Lieutenant Colonel, 28th Bengal Regiment N. I., to appear before a medical board, from Peshawur.
Hojel, Surgeon, Bombay Medical Department, on leave, from Matheran.

DEPARTURES—JANUARY 2.

Ellis, Lieutenant, 12th Lancers, to join, to England.
Adams, Assistant Surgeon, Staff, from leave, to Deolalee.
O'Dowd, Paymaster, 41st (the Welsh) Regiment, to join, to Moolan.
Broome, Captain, 2nd Bengal Cavalry, to join, to Edwardesabad.
Stewart, Major, 17th Madras Regiment N. I., to join, to Madras.
Wilkins, Colonel, Royal Engineers, on duty, to Poona (Jan. 1.)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, January 3.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant J. J. Kennedy, Madras Staff Corps, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate.

The following temporary arrangements are made:—
Lieutenant-Colonel R. Mallaby and Major A. Wardrop, Staff Corps, to officiate as Assistant Quarter Master Generals during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel Morris and Major Hogg, on duty at the Camp of Exercise at Hussan Abdal.
Major J. Gillespie, Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd in Command 4th Punjaub Cavalry, is allowed to proceed to Europe.
Captain T. J. Cotton, Madras Staff Corps, Quarter Master 25th Regiment, Madras N. I., is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate.
Brigadier-General J. Kitson, Madras Staff Corps, Commanding Malabar and Canara, is allowed furlough to Europe for six months, on medical certificate.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Captain D. C. Pedder, Bombay Staff Corps, is appointed to act as Boundary Settlement Officer in Kattywar during Captain Warden's absence, or until further orders.
Mr. W. H. Crowe, Acting Assistant Judge of Tanna, is hereby invested with the Appellate Jurisdiction contemplated in Section 17 of the Bombay Civil Courts' Act XIV. of 1869.
The Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to invest Mr. E. T. Candy, Extra Assistant Judge in the Tanna District, with all the powers of a District Judge within the Collectorate of Nassick.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Messrs. C. P. B. Wiltshire and A. B. Steward to be Supernumerary Assistants to the Collector of Canara.
Mr. W. S. Forman to be Acting Conservator of Forests in Sind, during the absence of Mr. Fenner, or until further orders.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 2nd January 1873.

Under instructions from the War Office, it is intimated that the following promotions and transfers of Royal Artillery officers have been made:—
Captain H. W. Stockley, F Battery 18th Brigade, has been promoted Major into No. 3 Battery 23rd Brigade, and is ordered to join forthwith.
Captain Stockley will travel on duty at the public expense.
Captain G. H. Candy, Supernumerary 18th Brigade, has been posted to F Battery of that Brigade.
Lieutenant R. Walker, B Battery D Brigade, has been promoted Captain into No. 3 Battery 6th Brigade.
Lieutenant F. E. P. Hamilton, No. 1 Battery 6th Brigade, has been transferred to B Battery 6th Brigade.
Captain J. R. J. Dewar, Supernumerary 18th Brigade, has been posted to F Battery 18th Brigade.
Lieutenant W. B. Hemans, C Battery D Brigade, has been posted to No. 2 Battery 6th Brigade, with effect from the 19th 15th November 1872.
Corporal James Williams, 49th Regiment, is appointed to the Commissariat Department, and transferred to the Unattached List, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 905 of 1869.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

HOBBS—December 28th, at Allahabad, the wife of Sub-Conductor Charles Hobbs, Commissariat Department, of a son.
STILLWELL—December 21st, at Calcutta, the wife of Lieut. T. F. Stillwell, 45th Regiment N. I., (Rattray's Sikhs), of a son.
STEWART—December 27th, at Bangalore, the wife of Major Richard Campbell Stewart, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

OUGHTERSON—CRAWFURD—December 24th, at Christ Church, Alleppey, Travancore, by the Reverend William Johnson, C. M. S., assisted by the Reverend Henry Baker, C. M. S., Cottyam, James Robert Oughterson, Esq., to Jeanie Campbell Sinclair, daughter of Hugh Crawfurd, Esq.

DEATH.

BAILEY—December 26th, at Motihari, Chumparun, Charles Edward Bailey, Deputy Magistrate of Bettiah, aged 26 years.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 3, 1873.

IN one thing the Bombay Presidency is behind both the Punjaub and the N. W Provinces, and that is providing a thorough English education for the sons of Europeans fairly well off, but who still are unable to send their children home to England. An attempt to provide a school of this sort has been made at Panchgunny, but owing to various circumstances for which that station can hardly be held responsible, the result has not been very successful. In the Punjab, there is the Bishop Cotton School. It was founded about ten years ago, competent masters were appointed, suitable buildings were provided, the boys were taught not only the ordinary subjects of a middle class education, but also the sports usually played at the English public schools. For several years, the boys of this school, with the assistance of one of the masters, were able to beat the best eleven at cricket a place like Simla could bring against them. At football and at rifle-shooting they also distinguished themselves. In the N. W. Provinces, the late Rev. J. Maddock founded a school, which for years was noted for its pupils being sent into the world gentlemen in manners, strong in athletic sports, and with sufficient education to enable them to pass the examination for entrance into most of the different departments of the Government service. The boys from these schools are now scattered over India, some as officers in the army, some as civil engineers—most of them are doing well. The mere fact of a recommendation from either one or the other of the head masters was usually a guarantee for the fitness for the appointment to which the boy was recommended.

The question with us is, why should not a school of this kind exist in the Bombay Presidency? Certainly we have not the glorious climate either of Simla or Mussoorie, still we have some places where a climate very nearly approaching to either of them may be found. Egatpoora, Khandalla, Matheran, Lanowlie are places where sufficient space can be obtained for school buildings, cricket and football grounds, and all these places are much more accessible than Panchgunny. All are beyond comparison superior on the whole, but, unfortunately, their great rainfall during the monsoon and their excessive dampness beyond what the rainfall indicates, render them undesirable places of residence during more than three months of the year, that is to say, from about the middle of June till close to the end of September. Poorundhur is free from the very excessive rainfall, but it is much troubled with mist, and there is no room for a cricket ground in the neighbourhood of the sanitarium, though, perhaps, room might be found on the most southerly spur of the hill. On the whole, we suspect that Panchgunny is the best place to be found at present for an institution such as we have now spoken of; but some persons well acquainted with the Mahableshwur range are of opinion that a place with as good a climate as Panchgunny during the rains, and with a better climate during the hot season, might be found in the near neighbourhood of Mahableshwur itself. Be that as it may, it is as much the duty of a schoolmaster to see that the bodies of his scholars are strengthened as that their minds are taught. In Bombay it is impossible to do the former; the climate forbids it. If the Bombay schools are still to be where they now are, their results will still be the same. Not that we can object to either the moral or scholastic training given; they are perhaps as good as they can be under the circumstances; but there is the physical training wanting, the strength of body, and the healthy emulation in field sports, which lead the English boy to become the English man.

A want of money should not be the reason why the location of the Bombay schools should not be changed. No doubt, if the matter were presented to the Bombay Government, it would do what the Bengal Government did for the Simla and Mussoorie schools, that is, it would add to the foundation fund as much money as was collected by voluntary contributions. More than a lakh of rupees was collected for the Simla school, and almost as much was given to the Mussoorie school by the Diocesan Board of Education in Calcutta. Such facts should not be lost sight of in this Presidency.

THE last Report of the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce, referring to the period from the 1st May to the 31st October of the year which has just expired, may not be so well got up as regards the presentation of the subjects of which it treats as the Report of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, but it contains information of interest on this side of India. One point of some importance to which it refers is the question as to the survey of steam-vessels which was raised a short time ago, by Captain Henry, on the part of the P. and O. Company, and by other leading shipping firms at Bombay. It can easily be understood that the merchants of the Hooghly may not see so much advantage in the Suez Canal as do some at least of the merchants of Bombay, and that they may not take so great an interest in accelerating the despatch of steam-boats and in seeing that the regulations in India for the survey of vessels of that class are adapted to the requirements of the time. We do not impute any motives to them, but only remark that it is quite natural that they should not be so awake to the necessities of the Canal shipping as are their brethren of Bombay, and we may be permitted to suggest that, perhaps, this is one of the reasons which has led them to resist a highly expedient proposal which was made lately by the leading shipping firms of this port.

That proposal had reference to the unnecessary inconvenience and expense to which steamers are liable under the provisions of Act II. of 1864, which renders them liable to more surveying than they at all require. Under this Act a steamer leaving England with a Board of Trade certificate good for six months, reaching Bombay within one month and then returning direct to England, can yet be subjected to the delay and expense of a survey by the Bombay authorities. Certainly within three months the two voyages may be made and the vessel be unloaded and loaded again, and yet, though its certificate granted in England may stand good for six months, not only may it be called on by the Bombay authorities to undergo the expense and delay of being surveyed in this port, but it is doubtful whether these authorities have any option of not ordering a survey to be made even in these extreme circumstances But the case is still worse for a vessel which goes from England to Calcutta, discharges its cargo, fails to find freight at the capital of India (which we regret to hear is sometimes the case in these days), comes on to Bombay, finds freight here, and then returns direct to England. In such a case the vessel may be back in England easily within the six months for which it has been granted a certificate, but by the Bengal Act V. of 1862 it may be surveyed in Calcutta and by the Bombay Act II. of 1864 it must be surveyed in Bombay. It may be remembered that not long ago an unfortunate Captain became so exasperated under this process that he set the law at defiance and left Bombay without a port clearance, thus placing his vessel legally in a position not very much better than that of a pirate.

Of course these Acts were intended to apply to a very different state of maritime matters from that which has sprung into existence with the Suez Canal; and one is curious to see what excuse the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce can find for opposing an amendment of the local laws on the subject. The only argument put forward by the Calcutta Chamber is that though a steamer may leave England in good order and "protected by a Board of Trade certificate for six "months, yet it may, on her voyage to India, "encounter such weather, or meet with such "an accident as to render a fresh survey "not only a matter of expediency, but of actual "duty on the part of the Government." Now this argument would apply to voyages in any sea in which severe weather is likely to be met with, and it would apply to a voyage of ten days just as well to one of thirty. At certain seasons of the year heavy weather may be met with occasionally in the Arabian Gulf, but nothing worse than, if so bad as, what has to be encountered in the North Sea, in the Bay of Biscay, in the Atlantic, and on the tornado-swept Spanish main. The Committee of the Calcutta Chamber are of opinion, however, that, in some rather unintelligible way, "the rigid "enforcement might be relaxed without in any "way weakening the hands of the executive." We say this is somewhat unintelligible, because a little further on we learn "that they," that is, the Committee of the Bengal Chamber, "are "unwilling to remove the very wholesome "check imposed by the Act of compelling a "steamer, under heavy penalty, to have her "machinery examined carefully and a fresh cer-"tificate granted." It may be Bombay obtuseness, but we entirely fail to see how, under such a conclusion, there can be any room for relaxing the enforcement of the law as it stands at present; but in another paragraph the Committee seem to propose that no steamer holding a Board of Trade certificate should be subjected to a survey unless she has met with "exceptionally bad weather" or any entry in her log leads to suspicion of damage to her machinery. We venture to say, however, that such a compromise would hardly meet the interests of this port, and that there is nothing in the voyages between England and Bombay and between Calcutta and Bombay which need invalidate the security afforded by the certificates granted by the Board of Trade and by the Government of Bengal.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

THERE are several ways in which to look at Holkar's gift of Rs. 25,000 to the East India Association, and the following considerations by the *Englishman*, which has probably been as much astonished as anybody by the Maharaja of Indore's sudden outburst of liberality, are natural enough:—"There is something very fascinating in such recognitions as it has lately received from a powerful native sovereign. But if it (the East India Association) is to really discharge its functions, it must allow neither the flatteries nor the presents of princes to divert its attention from the people. By all means, let our great feudatories have the best apparatus they can procure for stating their grievances at home. Such grievances must necessarily be dealt with by the Government here in the first instance, and it is well that an appeal should lie to a superior court, removed from local interests and local prejudice. But in the great majority of cases the decision is not as between the Government and a native prince, but as between the native prince and his kinsmen, or as between him and his subjects. We should think it disastrous if the East India or any other Association becomes an engine for the support of native misrule against the controlling and ameliorating influences of the British Government. Yet this is precisely the position which such a body is apt to fall into, and, under the colour of a quasi-representative character, to represent the rich against the poor, the strong against the weak, the tyrant against his people."

ALTHOUGH the Calcutta journals are very kind to the Christmas pantomime, they are scarcely just regarding the merits of that production. A Calcutta gentleman, writing to us the other day, says that the pantomime is a (here an adjective) "humbug." Regarding Indian pantomimes—(we may say, in fact, Calcutta pantomimes, because pantomimes never seem to appear in any other place in India but by the banks of the Hooghly)—it has always been a source of wonder to us how the managers got over the difficulty of putting on the stage the crowd of "angels" and "fairies" that accompany Christmas extravaganzas at home. They may use brown children as fairies, but we never remember reading about fairies being Hindoo-coloured, or any other tint than white, in fact. This consideration leads inevitably to the other—that different nations take different views of things. Thus Hindoos would probably never dream of white human-looking accompaniments of supernature. A few weeks ago, when the Viceroy was at Ellora, we remember that one of the huge pieces of carving which were pointed out to him bore a representation of Buddh sitting, while little creatures in baby's shape hovered over his head and seemed to come near to perching upon his shoulder. We have no doubt that natives seeing these little figures would at once associate them with the idea of apotheosised Hindoo children, and would considered it sacrilege to suppose that European or white babies could ever fill so exalted a position. If there are fairies in this year's Calcutta pantomime, we hope that sojourners from the old country who see them will not have their feel

Mr. Fitzjames Stephen the new mode of criticizing the conduct of Indian affairs which is now adopted by political writers in this country, and especially by the *Pall Mall Gazette*. A remarkable article in last night's *Pall Mall* on Mr. Bourke's speech at King's Lynn is in this regard well worth perusal. The writer in the *Pall Mall* accepts (if he did not suggest) Mr. Bourke's view that, as conquerors of India who can only justify our rule by giving the natives the advantages of a higher civilisation, we cannot rest. Movement is the law of our being in India; and, says Mr. Bourke, very truly, "rest means retrogression." In reply to the charge of over-legislation, Mr. Bourke and the *Pall Mall* both repeat Mr. Stephen's favourite argument, that the object of recent legislation has only been to consolidate and simplify old laws. But this is not the case. The principle, for instance, of subjecting independent English settlers to the jurisdiction of young civilians, is entirely novel in India; and as regards the natives, the right of the Crown to the proprietorship of the soil has been defined, for the Punjab at all events, with a strictness previously unknown. Mr. Bourke thinks it "a great pity that private enterprise is not more frequently directed to India;" but why should private enterprise go to a country in which an Englishman is deprived of the right of trial by jury and cannot acquire freehold land? Again, while Mr. Fawcett boasts of the introduction of English law into India, why does he contend that "no man can be a month in the country without seeing the folly and wickedness of attempting to apply the principles of English Government to Asiatics?" He boasts, in another part of his speech, that we have "spent about 100 millions of money on railways; established 25,147 educational institutions, and erected 66 colleges, for admission to which last year there were 4,140 candidates." But it would seem that all this progress is to end in "the superintendence of districts by kindhearted and enlightened commissioners and collectors." Could anything be more childish? One might as well set a complicated piece of machinery in motion, and entrust it to the management of a kindhearted and intelligent bricklayer. For districts into which education has not yet really penetrated, that is, for three-fourths of British India, benevolent despotism may be a decent sort of Government; but for the great cities the "personal influence" of "fathers of the people" has ceased to be anything but an instrument of mischief. The mistake critics make is to suppose that India can be dealt with as a whole. There is a new and an old India. The former we have ourselves created and are responsible for, and it is worse than folly for us to shrink from giving men whom we have educated some opportunity of gratifying the political ambition which education has awakened. The weakness of the Indian Civil Service, however, is that even the best men in it seem to be absolutely incapable of modifying their system of government so as to satisfy a just and popular demand. In their conduct of your Municipal Bill, the Bombay Civilians, one and all, have shown themselves quite unable to appreciate or deal with the new conditions of life in Bombay that have grown up since they were babies. They talk the language of a past generation, and it is plain that they have not learnt and cannot now be taught the modern political alphabet. I am by no means one of those politicians who believe that it is our mission in India to admit natives indiscriminately with Englishmen to all posts in the service of the State. If the time has come for us to do that, the time has come for us to leave India altogether. The policy of giving India to the Indians appears to me, when advocated by English officials, to be simply an organized hypocrisy. But the business of statesmen is to deal with facts; and a notable fact in the history of British India is that there have grown up under our rule populous and wealthy cities, whose inhabitants are really well affected to British rule, and in which there exist a sufficiently strong English element and a sufficiently powerful public opinion to prevent the abuse of such liberties as may be granted to the citizens. It shows a lamentable shallowness of understanding in the governing men of India, that they should hesitate to make to such cities concessions which, without weakening the English grasp of the rest of India, would silence the clamours of educated natives and at the same time be agreeable to the English mercantile community.

There are many signs that a change is at hand in the foreign policy of India towards the States of Central Asia. Mr. Bourke, in his speech, correctly described Khelat, Afghanistan, and Yarkand, which gird our north-western frontier, as "our natural outposts and the walls of our fortress," and he urged that "a clear understanding should be come to with Russia, that, while she has often declared these States to be beyond the sphere of the influence she wishes to obtain in Central Asia, they must be the objects of our solicitude and jealous protection." Even that most pacific of daily papers, the *Daily News*, surprised its readers the other day by declaring that we must at any cost protect Afghanistan and Persia; and last Tuesday the *Times* wound up a leading article on Lord Northbrook's progress with this startling declaration of polity:—"Sooner or later, all these neighbours of ours to the frontier of Persia must be brought into closer connection with ourselves or gravitate towards Russia. The man who is to rule India for five or six years more should inform himself not only of the condition of our own frontier provinces, but of the other districts, so closely connected with them, which lie beyond our pale." These utterances may help to convince Lord Northbrook that the day has gone by for the English people to view with complacency the results of the policy of making the Suleiman and Himalayan mountains the Chinese wall of India, and letting the Russians do what they liked beyond. Manchester is frightened at the prospect of Russian manufactures gaining the control of all the markets from the Caspian to the coast of China; and, now that Baron Reuter has got a concession for laying down railways in Persia, British capitalists are sure to find it to their advantage to open that country and Afghanistan to civilisation. I look upon it, therefore, as a settled thing, that, before ten years are over, the British dominions in Asia will have received a considerable extension. In connexion with the rivalry of Russia and England in the East, I may mention a somewhat scandalous story which was told to me yesterday on the best authority in order that it might be repeated. There is a gentleman in the India Office who has a genius for inventing flax crushing machines, for which he has taken prizes at several exhibitions. Last year he went over to Moscow to an exhibition there, and, while he was away, his young wife (the gentleman himself is past the prime of life) wrote to him that she had made the acquaintance of a young Afghan prince. I don't remember the prince's name, but you will recollect the paragraph that appeared in the papers some time back about one of the Ameer's relatives, a son of Abderrahimon Khan I think, who had gone over to the Russians, and after serving some time in the Imperial Guard, had resigned his commission and gone to England on his way back to Afghanistan. Well this was the young gentleman. Good looking, well educated, and with plenty of money, he soon persuaded the lady to forget that she had a husband in Russia; and when the unfortunate January returned from Moscow, he found that his May had been living with the fascinating Prince whose friendship she had been fond of dwelling upon in her letters. By way of revenge, the injured husband has now made known to the heads of the India Office all his wife had told him about the business of the young prince in England. The Afghan, it appears, had been indiscreet enough to confide to his charmer that he was staying in England as a Russian spy, to ascertain what the English were going to do in Central Asia; and, womanlike, the lady could not resist the temptation of repeating her lover's secrets. The husband has now been called upon to make a confidential report on the subject, and I presume the Afghan Prince will henceforth be closely looked after, though he cannot have learnt much by his spying up to the time, seeing that we have really had no Central Asian policy to speak of.

The *Times of India* seems to doubt the accuracy of your statement that the break of gauge question has been re-opened. I believe I may say with confidence that it has not merely been re-opened, but settled in favour of uniformity of gauge on the main lines. J. M. M.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 13TH DECEMBER.

The principal financial events of this week have been the launching of the new Spanish Loan, and the failure of a large banking firm in Brussels, by which the poor Pope has been a heavy loser. The Spanish Loan is one of those stated experiments on the credulity of English investors with which experience has made us familiar, yet which, oddly enough, no experience, however unfavourable, succeeds in putting an end to. The Spanish Government, stained under every dynasty and system with repeated acts of partial or total confiscation in its dealings with the national creditors, has just been guilty of another act of repudiation, which took the form of paying only two-thirds of the dividends on the public debt in cash, giving stock for the balance at a price far above the present market value of the three per cents. That value is barely 30, and the creditors have to take their deferred dividends in stock at the price of 50, so that in fact two-thirds of that third which is given in stock is lost. If there were any chance that the Spanish threes would ever rise to 50, of course there would be no such loss; but this, as I will soon show, is virtually impossible. Having got the creditors reluctantly to agree to this composition, the Spanish Government has then the coolness to bring out a fresh loan for £10,625,000, one of the features of which, of course, is this new mode of payment of dividends. The creditors are to get just two-thirds in cash up to 30th June 1877, and the remaining third in stock taken at the price of 50. I will do investors the justice to say that this attempt on their credulity is too flagrant even for them; the loan, I believe, is but poorly subscribed by *bona fide* applicants, the immense proportion being taken by large firms of capitalists, all of whom are interested more or less in the transaction. The worst of the arrangement is that it must, in the nature of things, be only temporary—it settles nothing. Spain has not a revenue sufficient to meet her expenses and liabilities; and this operation, while it does not add a shilling to her revenues, adds enormously to her liabilities. The interest on the new Loan is of course heavy, and it constitutes a permanent charge; while the stock given to cover the unpaid third of the entire dividend, old and new, is an addition to the debt which will go on accumulating by a rapid ratio until the middle of 1877, when the total debt will represent an enormous sum. Who is to guarantee payment of interest after that period? At the present rate of progress downwards, total instead of partial repudiation is likely to be the distinguishing feature of 1877. For it has still to be mentioned that over and above these unpleasant characteristics, Spain has not closed the era of deficits. Next year there will be another deficit which may amount to millions, and that must either be met by a new Loan, or by borrowing from hand to mouth at usurious rates of interest—a process which leads to another and a heavier loan than under the first supposition, since the Bank or firm which has made the temporary advances takes advantage of the emergency to bring out the loan on its own terms. So far, then, it is clear enough that no one who accepts stock for dividends new at such a price as 50 is ever likely to see the stock reach that price in the market. But the worst has still to come. Cuba is draining away the resources of Spain, and the United States Government, which has long cast eager eyes on the island, is now likely to take steps which will encourage the insurgents, if they do not embroil the Americans with Spain direct. A pretext is easily got, and President Grant will be warmly seconded by his countrymen in finding one. He alluded very significantly to Cuba in his message, and we now learn that he has sent a Mr. Fabian Delano as a sort of special commissioner to Cuba to report what is going on. On this report, the President avowedly will base the recommendations he purposes to make to Congress, and as there is no doubt as to his individual opinions and wishes, it is not uncharitable to assume that Mr. Delano will say exactly what he knows will be agreeable to his employer. The New York papers, too, are getting up a little excitement, so that when Congress meets, a spread-eagle policy may be started. The Spaniards have but one hope, the objects that tempt Yankee cupidity are so numerous as to distract attention. The President has a bone to pick with San Domingo, and a simmering controversy with Mexico; it is entirely a matter of accident which comes to the front first, and Spain may hope thus to elude the rapacious grasp of the scraggy bird whose home is "in the settin' sun." But that the United States will do something to extend their territories next year southwards may, I think, be taken for granted.

The Brussels failure was that of a banking firm, Jacobs Freres et Cie, otherwise known as La Banque de L'Union of Brussels and Antwerp. The immediate cause of the stoppage, I believe, was heavy losses through advances on produce, but as the proprietary is wealthy, and there is still a balance of £860,000 uncalled capital, it is hoped that the suspension will be only temporary. The most remarkable thing about the failure is the class of creditors: these consist chiefly of the clergy or their friends, among whom is the Papal Nuncio. His eminence loses no less than £40,000 of "Peter's Pence," which had been deposited as contributions of the Belgian faithful. There is a chance however that the creditors may yet be paid in full, as a syndicate of local bankers has been formed with the object of covering the liabilities and enabling the Bank to resume business. I mention this failure chiefly by way of illustrating what I stated in a previous letter about overtrading. Business has been overdone in Belgium as elsewhere by the mad competition for profits. To-day we hear of another disaster of the same kind at Courtrai, a town on the French frontier, and it is quite likely that the mischief may spread yet further. All the Continental nations, but particularly the German, French, and Belgian, have gone crazy within the last few months about financing, and although trade generally is so sound, and large profits have really been made in a legitimate way, it is difficult to believe that we shall avoid a crash a little further on.

A suit, which is one of the relics of 1866 and the year preceding, has occupied one of the Vice-Chancellor's Courts here for the last week. It was an action brought by the representative of the National Bank against Mr. Harvey Lewis, one of the Members for Marylebone, and two other gentlemen, past directors of that bank, to recover a large sum of money which had been lost through the instrumentality, it was alleged, of these gentlemen while they had seats at the Board. Divested of all technicalities, the merits of the case were these: Mr. Lewis and his two friends were not merely directors of the National Bank, but also of the Ottoman Financial Company, the International Contract Company, and another concern, called Charles Lafitte and Co., Limited. The first of these three was unable to carry on and was therefore quietly wound up. The last of them could not be floated, because at the time it was brought out—December 1865—the public were beginning to be surfeited with new companies. But it was considered desirable to float it, and hence the following plan was arranged. The International Contract Company agreed to be responsible for 40,000 shares of £5 each, but as it could not pay £200,000, the National Bank agreed to credit it with that sum in the form of discounts on its notes of hand, the Bank retaining the amount so advanced as a deposit to cover the advance. In other words, by a juggle of figures, the Bank, while keeping itself safe, was in the position of holding £200,000 of subscriptions to the capital of Charles Lafitte & Co., and hence of being able to give a certificate to the Stock Exchange, which enabled that Committee to appoint a settling day. In all such cases, your readers need hardly be told, an official quotation in the Share List after settling day is the one thing wanted, because the manipulation of a premium is then easy, and the public may thus be induced to come in gradually and take the shares off the hands of the syndicate that has floated the concern. The trick is performed every day even now, and the only novelty in the Lafitte case was that the confederates were all directors of the companies engaged, and therefore played into each others hands. (I should have stated that the alleged guarantee for the task which the International Contract Company undertook was the transfer to it of the assets of the Ottoman Financial Company as security.) I do not yet know what Vice Chancellor Malin's decision will be, though I quite expect it will go against Mr. Lewis; but if so, that gentleman may fairly complain of being harshly treated, for he did no worse than many others, and if his schemes had only been brought out six months sooner, they might have gained such a position as to have rendered unnecessary all enquiries into the circumstances of their origin.

The Bank of England directors yesterday again reduced the rate of discount, and it now stands at 5 per cent. So far as their own position and resources are concerned, the rate might almost be 4 per cent., for the Bank has rarely been so strong, the proportion of its reserve to its liabilities being almost 50 per cent. Thus, judging by the ordinary demands likely to be made, the rate is still far too high; but the explanation of course is that we must provide against extraordinary demands, such as those connected with the payment of gold to Germany on French account. It is now believed that none of these will come forward to any serious extent until the beginning of the year, by which time much of the new German gold coinage will be set free, when gold will of course rapidly gravitate to this country. At all events, the result of the step just taken by the directors is to completely change the current of opinion here with reference to the future of the money market and of prices generally. Produce, the markets for public securities, everything else dependent on the terms of discount, has taken an upward turn, among other things cotton has greatly benefited during the week, Surats have touched 7d., and the tendency is again upwards. The American crop is still of course a deciding influence in the question. On this point I extract from an American paper the following letter from Memphis, Tennessee:—

Crop estimates in this section range from 3½ to 3¾ millions; at Orleans about the same—a majority, I think, at both points, lean towards the lower figures. In the North, 3,500,000 to 3,600,000 appear to be the favourite estimates, with some as high as 3¾ millions. My own views are best represented by the lowest figures named. As a basis for calculations I take the Agricultural Bureau report of acreage, which for 1871 was 7,712,000 acres; and for 1872, 8,656,500. The deliveries or commercial crop of 1871-72 was in round numbers 2,975,000 bales, but I do not believe the production exceeded, say 2,800,000, for there was a very considerable quantity of old cotton in the early receipts of that year at Galveston, Orleans, &c., as well as here. The average yield per acre is doubtless a trifle larger this year than last, although in the region of country tributary to this market it is set down at less by those most competent to form a reliable estimate. Putting the aggregate increase at 5 per cent., and the increase of acreage at 945,000 acres, as stated by the Bureau, and it gives a crop of 3,300,000, or 500,000 more than in 1871. Putting the increase of yield at 10 per cent. gives 3,450,000 bales. The Bureau report of acreage is taken from the September report, and no allowance made for loss of acreage by reason of floods during the summer, which is estimated as equivalent to as much as 100,000 bales, if not more.

The receipts at the ports this season are thus far in excess of last year, rising 200,000 bales, but a good portion of this excess can be rationally accounted for, apart from any increase there may have been in the production. First our crop was forced to maturity at an unusually early period, probably three weeks earlier than in an average of seasons; next, the weather for picking has been exceptionally favourable throughout, and a large proportion of the crop is already secured. Interior waggon loads have never been in better condition. Money has been very "tight" all over the South, stimulating factors, merchants, and dealers to urge and often compel an early delivery; besides, the proportion of small planters (negroes) is rapidly increasing from year to year, and they invariably sell as early as possible without reference to price. Many of the larger planters are getting into the practice of selling early when they believe in higher prices later on, and practically hold their cotton more economically by buying New York "futures." There have been very many influences to increase and accelerate the marketing of the crop, without any, so far as I can discover, to retard it, although it is held by some that the fine picking weather has to some extent kept labour in the field that would otherwise have been used in preparing and shipping cotton to market.

I look for the heaviest deliveries of the season between this and the New Year, and the lowest prices, if, indeed, we have not already seen them. You will have noticed that the excess in our exports this season over last has all gone to the Continent, and with the moderate quantity now on passage to you, I do not see how your stocks are to be augmented, at least to any important extent, until well into January, except by steamers from New York.

A change has just been made in some of the City editorships here. Mr. D. Morier Evans, a very old and well known City stager, leaves the *Standard* on the 31st of this month, and is succeeded by Mr. Atter, who has for the last two years managed the *Daily News* City department *vice* Mr. Dunham. Atter in his turn is succeeded at the *Daily News* by Mr. Giffer of the *Economist*, a young, able and industrious Scotchman, who has done a great deal of good work at the *Economist* for the last half dozen years.

AMUSEMENTS ON BOARD THE P. & O. S.S. BEHAR.

The passengers on board the P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Behar, on the voyage from Australia to Bombay, had an unusual amount of amusement beyond the inevitable whist, dancing, and musical parties. A novelty was produced in the shape of a mock trial of a breach of promise case. The Court was admirably arranged on the quarter-deck by the obliging chief officer, Mr. Courtright, who enacted the "clerk of the Court." Dr. Elliott's get-up as the Lord Chief Justice was splendid, and so was that of His Excellency Sir James Fergusson, who represented the "foreman of the jury," a crusty Scotch gentleman of the old school. The witnesses were very good. The gentlemen who "did" the interesting ladies created much mirth by their comical appearance, the fashionable female costumes being in all cases adorned and supplemented with large ornaments in the shape of moustaches! The "trial" occupied till 11 o'clock, and sent every one to bed in great good humour. The passengers were fortunate in having on board Mr. and Mrs. Bennee, the well-known Bombay favourites, who on the 23rd gave a performance at the special desire of His Excellency the Right Hon. Sir James Fergusson, Bart., and late Governor of Adelaide, to which all the passengers were invited. The pieces performed were "The Happy Pair" and "A Morning Call," in which the professionals appeared to great advantage. After the performance Mr. Bennee announced that a second performance would be given on the night following in aid of the Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum, and as it was to take place on Christmas Eve, he hoped all would come with open hearts as well as pockets. The play was to be "Delicate Ground," and while Mr. and Mrs. Bennee sustained the characters of "Sangfroid" and "Pauline," His Excellency's A. D. C. took the part of Alphonse, and it must be said of him that his make-up and conception of the character were excellent. At the conclusion of the play there was great applause, and nothing would do the exuberant audience but the re-appearance of the performers. Then followed a duet by Miss Elliott and Miss Jenny Nye, a young lady who is *en route* to join Lewis's company in Calcutta. Both ladies were in capital voice, and were loudly applauded. Then followed the scene from Sheridan Knowles' play of the "Hunchback," Helen being sustained by Miss Jenny Nye and Modus by Mr. Mannering, who also received much favour. After "God Save the Queen," His Excellency proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Bennee and the ladies and gentlemen who assisted them, for their kindness in originating a performance in so good a cause—a performance which lost none of its charms by taking place on board-ship, where so many difficulties had to be encountered. Coming to the practical bit, he hoped all would subscribe liberally. Three cheers were given for the performers, and then everybody adjourned to the saloon, where a splendid supper, ordered by Captain Dundas, was spread out. At its conclusion, His Excellency proposed the usual loyal toasts, and then the health of Captain Dundas, whom he thanked in the name of the passengers for doing so much for their comfort and amusement. It would be a long time, he said, before he would forget the many friends around him on that happy night on board the good ship Behar. The health was drunk with honours. Captain Dundas thanked His Excellency for his kindness, and assured him and the passengers that he felt happy in doing all in his power to contribute to the happiness and comfort of the passengers with whom he had had the pleasure of sailing. His Excellency then proposed the health of the officers. The toast was drunk with great applause. Mr. Courtright, the chief officer, returned thanks for himself and brother officers. Mr. Selby then proposed the health of His Excellency. He said, although he was a stranger from the States, "he guessed" he had a right to say a few words there, and he was sure the passengers would agree with him that they were deeply indebted to Sir James for his readiness in joining in all their plans for the purpose of killing their slow time on board-ship, as well as for his affable manner to all, the more highly appreciated from the exalted position His Excellency had the honour of holding. The toast was drunk with three times three. Mr. Keogh proposed the ladies. The doctor responded in a very neat speech. A salver was then sent round the table, and £16-15 was collected and handed to Captain Dundas to be sent to the Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum.

BOMBAY.

Small Causes Court.—The Small Causes Court will be re-opened from to-day.

Mails for Zanzibar per Gunja Futhel Khare will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 A.M. to-day.

The letter of the Bishop of Bombay to the Archbishop of Canterbury on Indian Missions may be purchased at any of the booksellers.

Convocation of the Bombay University.—A convocation for conferring Degrees will be held in the Town Hall on Tuesday, the 14th inst., at 5 P.M.

The Advocate-General.—The Hon. Mr. A. R. Scoble, Advocate-General, arrived here by yesterday's mail, and at once assumed charge of his office.

The Revenue and Police Commissioner.—The Camp of Mr. L. R. Ashburner, Revenue and Police Commissioner, Northern Division, was at Kaira last week.

Political Superintendent, Sawuntwaree.—Captain E. W. West assumed charge of the office of Political Superintendent of Sawuntwaree on the 26th December.

Effects of Dhatura.—A man named Mahadoo Sooba was admitted into the Jamsetjee Hospital yesterday, suffering from the effects of dhatura.

It is said that Dr. Bhau Dajee is going to submit a report to the Government of India with reference to curing leprous persons. The report will be forwarded through the local Government.

Deputy Collector of Belgaum.—Mr. Luxmon Juggonath has been appointed to act as Hoozoor Deputy Collector of Belgaum, during Mr. Ramchunder Amrit Dugle's absence on sick leave.

Accident.—On Wednesday a Hindoo named Gunoo Motadoo fell from a tree whilst cutting wood at a place near Alibaug. He was brought to Bombay and removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

Bombay University.—At a meeting of the Senate held in the Town Hall on the 21st December, Mr. James Taylor was reappointed Registrar of the Bombay University for the next two years.

Theft of a Watch.—On Wednesday one Oomer Hoossein reported to the executive police that a silver watch was stolen from his pocket at the Null Bazaar. Enquiries are being instituted by the police into the matter.

Theft of Silver Ornaments.—Abdoola Hajee, a labourer, was yesterday convicted of stealing two silver ornaments belonging to Mendoo Puteeram, and sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Death from Burns.—An inquest was held yesterday at Khetwady concerning the death of a Parsee lad, aged about ten years, named Dinshaw Dadabhoy. The jury came to the conclusion that the boy's death was caused by burns.

Baroda High School.—We learn that the Baroda High School, which was established more than a year ago, is now attended by about 800 pupils. The school is conducted under the supervision of Mr. Bhogilal Pranvullubdas.

Stripes.—At the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday, a man named Chiya Ballajee was charged with stealing fifty rupees in cash, belonging to one Balla Dhurma. Prisoner pleader guilty and was sentenced to receive ten stripes.

Stabbing.—Lawrence Simon, a Manillaman, was yesterday charged at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Woodward, with having on or about Saturday last stabbed with a knife one Bassila Francis at Mazagon. The magistrate remanded the prisoner to jail.

False Pretences.—The Magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court sentenced one Ramchunder Sowram yesterday to six months' rigorous imprisonment, for having obtained by false pretences Rs. 14 in cash and a currency note for Rs. 10 from a woman named Nursee.

A Noted Thief.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, a Mussulman, by name Shaik Ebram, a noted thief, was sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee to three months' rigorous imprisonment, on a charge of stealing a quantity of dates, the property of one Curson Luckumsey.

Sent to the Reformatory.—A Hindoo lad, aged about twelve years, named Ramorust Rama, was yesterday sent by Mr. Woodward, Acting Second Magistrate, to the David Sassoon Reformatory, on a charge of stealing a watch and a quantity of wearing apparel, belonging to a Purdasee.

Suspected of Theft.—A Hindoo woman named Bheemee was yesterday charged, before Mr. Nana Morojee, with having in her possession a quantity of grain belonging to Government and failing to account satisfactorily for how she came by the same. She was adjudged guilty and fined five rupees.

The Gujeratee papers announce with regret the serious illness of two well-known Parsee citizens, Mr. Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel, ex-member of the local Legislative Council, and a partner in the firm of Messrs. Framjee, Sands and Co., and Mr. Dadabhoy Hormusjee Cama, a well-known merchant of this city.

Jam of Nowanuggur.—Yesterday H. H. the Jam of Nowanuggur visited the Jewraz Baloo Girls' School. Some of the girls were examined in different branches of their studies, and H. H. was much pleased with the intelligence displayed by the girls in answering questions put to them. The Jam visited Mr. Luckmidas Khimjee at his residence on the same day.

Mortuary Returns.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, the 24th December, was 347, being 15 less than in the preceding week, 40 more than the total of the week ending 20th December, 1871, and 45 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week 292 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

The Ball in Aid of the Indo-British Institution.—We are sorry to learn that the names of subscribers to the proposed ball in the Town Hall in aid of the funds of the Indo-British Institution are coming in so slowly that there is some doubt as to whether the committee will be able to give the ball. Many people say they are going but have not sent in their names, and we have been requested to mention that unless a sufficient number of names are registered by to-morrow to enable the Committee to give the ball without loss, the dance will not come off. Those therefore who would like to attend the ball had better send in their names at once. The decision of the Committee will be intimated in Monday's paper.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION OF 1873.

Intending Exhibitors in Division I. "Fine Arts" are particularly requested to send in their contributions, without further delay, addressed to the Honorary Secretary, Local Exhibition, Victoria and Albert Museum, Bombay.

British Graves in the Crimea.—Brigadier General Adye, C.B, Director-General of Artillery and Stores, who has recently returned from an official inspection of the British graves in the Crimea, presided at a presentation of prizes to the 10th Kent (Royal Arsenal) Artillery Volunteers on Wednesday night, and in the course of his remarks said he had, as some of them were doubtless aware, just returned from an expedition to the Crimea, and it might interest them to hear something about the tombs and graves of those of our gallant countrymen whose bones lie buried in that far distant land. He felt great pleasure in informing them that although it was some 16 winters since he last saw them upon the bleak hills and in the valleys of the Crimea, the tombs and graves were in an excellent state of preservation, and the Russian Government treated him with every courtesy, and not only facilitated the researches he had to make by every means in their power, but promised that the graves of the British soldiers, whether officers or privates, should be respected and not desecrated in any way. The question as to their proper care was in the hands of the English Government, and there could be no doubt of it being a difficult case to deal with. There were some 130 burial grounds scattered all over the Crimea, but he felt assured that whatever decision our Government might arrive at, the sacred graves of our soldier-heroes in the Crimea would never be desecrated while the Government of Russia could prevent it. The General went on to say that Sebastopol was in much the same condition as when he left it at the close of the war, a ruin of ruins, the place had hardly been touched, the docks, wharves, and forts were in exactly the same state, and presented a picture of desolation.—*Times.*

SHIPPING ITEMS.

The British steam-ship Ruston, 46 tons, Captain W. Reid, sailed yesterday for Coast and Goa with the following passengers:—For Goa—Dr. P. J. L. De Souza, and 18 deck passengers.

The barque Panchitto, 570 tons, Captain Shiaffino, which arrived in harbour on the 31st ultimo from Cardiff, 17th August, brought a cargo of 839 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

The British ship Scimitar, 1,225 tons, Captain G. Gindell, which arrived on the 31st ultimo from Mauritius, 16th November, brought a cargo of 17,050 bags of sugar. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.

Eighty vessels passed through the Suez Canal during the month of October last. Of these, sixty were British, five Austrian, four French, three Italian, two Ottoman, two Portuguese, one Russian, one Dutch, and one Norwegian. The receipts of the Company during the month amounted to £64,746.

Freights at Mauritius.—Freights have been depressed because of the large amount of tonnage offering. From 32s. 6d. to 35s. have been given for the United Kingdom for orders, but now only 30s. could be obtained. To Australia 20s. to 22s. 6d. were the ruling figures, but to-day suitable vessels can be obtained at 15s. For Bombay something like this latter rate is freely offered.—*Mauritius Commercial Gazette*, Dec. 13.

The P. and O. Co.'s steam-ship Behar, 1,190 tons, Captain W. E. Dundas, arrived in harbour on the 1st instant from Australia and Colombo. She left Sydney on the 3rd December with Her Majesty's mails and the following passengers:—Dr., Mrs., and Miss Elliott and Mr. A. Wienholt. She brought the following cargo:—7 cases butter, 1 case tongs, 40 packages potatoes, 3 packages provisions, and 10 cases preserved meat.

The Austrian Lloyds Co's steam-ship Arabia, 763 tons, Captain G. Coboara, sailed yesterday for Aden, Genoa, &c., with the following passengers:—For Genoa—Rev. A. W. Wright, Mr. H. Ellis, Mr. C. G. Blathwayt, Mr. E. Turner, Mr. W. P. Buckham. For Alexandria—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Dalsolda. For Marseilles—Mr. A. Hsinger. For Aden—34 deck passengers. She conveys the following cargo:—14,000 bales cotton, 22 cwts. coffee, 2,242½ cwts. gingelly seeds, and sundries.

The P. and O. Co.'s steam-ship Australia, 2,287 tons, Captain J. S. Murray, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Suez, brought the following cargo:—From Suez—403 packages piece-goods, 19 cases woollen piece-goods, 4 cases alpaca, 270 packages merchandise, 899 packages machinery, 51 bales yarn, 2 packages flannel, 3 cases worsted and boots, 3 cases worsted and thread, 1 case electro-ware, 7 cases haberdashery, 4 cases hats, 1 case oilmanstores, 3 cases hosiery and cotton, 1 case cricketing implements, 1 case leather-ware, 1 China box, 2 cases stationery, 9 cases silk-ware, 1 case hardware, 2 cases provisions, 4 cases preserves, 1 case toys, 2 cases tobacco, 2 cases manufactured goods, 1 case apparel, 162 packages marine stores, 4 packages purser's furniture, 4 boiler tubes, 32 boiler plates, and 9 packages specie. From Aden—33 packages gum, 3 boxes specie, 9 packages wax, and 2 packages merchandise.

The Austrian Lloyds Co.'s steam-ship Memfi, 1,248 tons, Captain A. Marassi, which arrived in harbour on the 1st instant from Trieste, 1st December, calling at Port Said, Jeddah and Aden, brought the following passengers:—From Trieste—Mr. Adolfe Oscencruz, Mr. Mathew Anderson, Mr. E. Smith, Mr. F. Dickson, Mr. Stemberg, Mr. Budevich, Mr. Martin, Mr. Biscalara, Mr. Duragh, Mr. Gavaty, Mr. Ustera, Mr. N. Eanscach, Mr. Plasfer, Mr. Prenthe and Mr. Schmitry. From Port Said—Mr. Onochea Fifa. From Aden—13 deck passengers. She brought the following cargo:—From Trieste—16 cases beer, 6 cases woollen ware, 1 case toys, 40 cases colours, 1 case metal thread, 8 cases silkware, 16 cases cotton goods, 3 cases hardware, 1 case books and woollen ware, 1 case glass beads, 1 metal goods, 6 cases manufactured goods, 1 case harmonium, 3 cases glass ware, 1 barrel oil, 1 case chemical products, 2 cases drugs, 1 case castor oil, 15 packages glass beads, 1 case photographs, 1 case cigars, 1 case books, 5 cases candles, 31 cases beer, 3 cases furniture, 1 case preserves and books, 5 cases wearing apparel, and 1 case musical instruments. From Aden—7 boxes tea, 1 box specie, and 1 case sundries. From Constantinople—4 cases Turkish caps, 4 bags almonds, and 2 groups gold money. From Jeddah—2 groups money, 26 packages wool, and 12 packages skins; also transhipment cargo for different ports.

INDIAN ITEMS.

Raiding on the Assam Frontier.—Absence of raiding throughout the past year on the Assam frontier, is considered by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal a matter for congratulation. The frontier tribes have been generally peaceful, no serious outrage having disturbed the border, if we except the murder of three Angami traders by Lhota Nagas, which we suppose, his Honour considers undeserving of any very serious notice.—*Bengal Times.*

Fatal Land-slip.—A sad accident occurred on Sunday last, in a village called Soonghur, near Shabar. Three women were engaged in digging earth from the side of an old excavation or bank, wherewith to plaster their houses, when the top earth fell in on them, burying them beneath it. Upon being extricated, one was found dead, the second had her right leg crushed and broken, whilst the third escaped with only some slight bruises. The injured one has been taken to the Mitford Hospital, but the leg is in such a bad condition (six days having elapsed) that gangrene threatens to anticipate any attempt to save the limb.—*Id.*

How They Manage Legal Disputes in Travancore.—It is a matter for much congratulation that the Judges of the local High Court are not as the Judges of Travancore. In that impolitic region two Justices sitting together on the "bench" disputed on a point of law, and from words proceeded to blows. One learned gentleman seized the ruler, while the other took off one of his shoes, and, to the delight of the amlah and the pensive public, proceeded to fight. As the narrative ends here, we presume they were left fighting.—*Pioneer.*

Narrow Escape at Kussowlie of Colonel Davidson.—Colonel Davidson, of the Commissariat Department, met with a bad accident on Saturday last at Kussowlie. During a ride, in which he incautiously approached too near the edge of a khud, a slip of the earth threw both horse and rider down the bank of the water-course. The horse was killed outright, and Colonel Davidson's escape from instant death, according to a correspondent who was almost an eye-witness of the fall, was "little short of miraculous."—*Id.*

Rather Cool.—A Parsee tradesman of this place has, we are informed, got himself into a serious scrape. He has been selling some property, valued at sundry hundreds of rupees, belonging to another party, and appropriating the proceeds to himself; on being called upon to make good the amount, he had the temerity to deny that the lawful owner has any claim to it! As the case will soon be before the City Magistrate, full particulars will transpire during its investigation; charges will, we believe, be preferred against the delinquent of cheating, &c.—*Sindian.*

THE GARO EXPEDITION.

CAMP RONGRENGIRI, 22ND DECEMBER.

Captain Davis has not yet appeared upon the scene, nor does there seem to be any knowledge of his whereabouts among the Garos who are in camp, or who come in from neighbouring villages. The gallant officer may have met with opposition, or he may have experienced some unexpected difficulties with his coolies—men from the Goalpara district, who are always "kittle cattle" to deal with, I believe. However, a day or two ought to see him here, and till he does come, and lets us know what he has done or failed to do, no further steps can be taken by these two columns. In the meantime Captain Williamson is doing all he can to induce the Independents of Dilmagiri and the surrounding country to come in and pay up revenue. Up to the present time they have not seen the subject in quite the same light, though messages have been received from them, to the effect that the head men will shortly appear in camp. I forgot—when I said, as I think I did in my last, that the Tura Column saw nothing of the Garos on the way hither—to tell you in my last that an exploring party from Dilmagiri came on a small body of Garos suddenly. They did not offer any very great show of resistance—in fact, I fancy they had no idea we were so near; and a few shots sent them flying into the jungle more frightened than hurt. Sepoys seldom take their aim in these cases, but fire wildly in any direction.

I am sorry to say we have had one or two deaths among the coolies from cholera, caused, I fancy, by a surfeit of raw or insufficiently cooked pig, of which they managed to get a large supply at one of the villages. The epidemic seems to have disappeared again happily, but the heavy damp during the night and early part of the morning have given every one almost colds and coughs, and the coolies make night hideous with their noisy endeavours to out-do each other or to attract sympathy—I am not sure which is their real object; but if the latter, it has most signally failed, and attracted instead only abuse, deep, if not always loud. The fog seldom lifts before 9 o'clock, and the early mornings are very cold. Fortunately there is a good supply of firewood, and plenty of materials for lighting purposes.—*Correspondent of the Pioneer.*

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, Dec. 13.)

For the time being a compromise has been effected in Paris, M. Thiers having reconstructed his Cabinet by accepting in lieu of the Ministers who retired three members of the Right, and it is expected that an attempt by the Left to force a dissolution of the Assembly will not succeed, the manifestoes which have been issued not having been received with much favour.

An attempted insurrection in Madrid on the night of Dec. 11 was promptly suppressed, twenty persons being killed and wounded.

There is a report, but it requires confirmation, that the new French Minister of Finance, supported by the House of Rothschild, is about to negotiate for the immediate evacuation by the German troops of the territory held by them.

The opposition by the Conservative peers to the bill originally rejected by themselves, has been withdrawn, the Prussian Government having succeeded on a renewed attempt to pass its first reading by 114 to 87.

Alarming accounts still continue to be received of the floods in Italy. The rise of the river Po has reached the height attained in 1839, and all the surrounding country is one vast lake.

Advices from Austria give appalling accounts of the distress which the floods caused by the incessant rains have occasioned in the province of Friuli.

Eleven new members of the Austrian Upper House have been created by the Emperor Francis Joseph.

Great sensation has been produced at Brussels by the stoppage of the Union Bank, the liab

THE PRESENT POSITION OF AFFAIRS IN INDIA.

(Times, Dec. 12.)

The speech of Mr. Bourke at Lynn on the relations between England and India will have found a great many readers. It would be a good thing if members of Parliament and others who have the ear of the public would take a single subject and discuss it thoroughly, instead of wandering over the whole field of contemporary politics, taking their facts on hearsay, and repeating, one after another, the commonplaces of the hour. Mr. Bourke is a brother of the late Lord Mayo, and he visited India with the advantages which such a relationship gave. He has used his opportunities to form some very sound opinions on Indian affairs, and with these he has favoured his constituents and the country. If there be an objection to his view of things, it is that it is rather too optimist. His position and the society in which he naturally found himself explain this, and when we allow for it we may accept with tolerable confidence his general conclusions. Indian affairs have so often come under discussion of late that the English public have a sufficient notion of the Government, its aims, its opportunities, and its difficulties. We are burdened with our own greatness, we have to struggle with our own successes. We stand as the rulers of a vast system of States, Races, and Creeds, each of which we must consult in its interests and prejudices, on pain of exciting a discontent which in the nature of things tends to extend itself. At the same time, the splendour of military achievement which dazzled the eyes of a former generation of Asiatics has passed away. The period of great wars, which had lasted for nearly a century, came to an end with the conquest of the Punjab, which carried the British flag to the extremities of Hindostan. During the last twenty years we have been engaged in only one great struggle, and that was in defence of our already acquired possessions against the mutiny of our own sepoys. The consequence is that the younger generation of natives does not contemplate the English among them so exclusively as military masters ever marching from victory to victory and from conquest to conquest, but rather as a political aristocracy carrying on the administration of the country in pursuance of an authority acquired under a past condition of things. This change of feeling has operated gradually and insensibly to increase the difficulties of government. The natives perceive that we and they have entered upon what may be called the constitutional phase of British rule in India. A hundred voices there and in England proclaim that the period of sharp soldierly rule is past with the completion of the conquests which made it necessary, and that Englishman, Hindoo, and Mussulman must equally submit to a system the main object of which is to govern India for the benefit of its people. This is a conclusion against which it is in vain to struggle, for it has the voice of all parties. The Conservative and the Liberal, the missionary and the philosopher, alike enunciate it with a feeling of complacency. But there is no use in disguising that it is more difficult to embody in administration the new principle involved than the old one, which satisfied a past generation. Then we conquered and kept India for the benefit of ourselves and our trade; we took it for granted that the Englishman was a better man than the native, and should govern him, and we carried this principle consistently into practice. The first duty of every soldier and civilian was to the Company which he served, and if the natives pretended to assert any rights inconsistent with the Company's interests, they were soon taught to know better. They knew they must obey; they were Asiatics, and they did obey. Very different is now the state of things. Modern theories give a direct encouragement to political criticism on the part of the natives. There is hardly any career which is likely to afford more chances of distinction to young Bengal in coming years than that of an oratorical patriot. A clever man taking this line would probably do splendidly in India, and he would certainly be lionized to his heart's content by the philanthropists and their wives if he came to London during the season. The increasing tendency of native opinion to criticise and oppose the acts of the Government, and of English opinion at home to weaken the hands of those who administer the government, must be borne in mind as one of the most important elements in the consideration of Indian affairs.

It follows that the Indian Government must henceforth be more ready to explain the principles of its conduct, to invite discussion, and to ask for popular support. However ably a Governor or Commissioner may do his work, he is likely in these days of enlightenment to be proved a blunderer or an oppressor by any clever native who can get a pen. There must be a public to appeal to either in India or England. As in the country misrepresentations are soon exploded, because there is a general knowledge of the matters brought into question, so the Government of India cannot do better than first take the native population frankly into its confidence on all important points of policy, and then, by means of its most able exponents in England, induce the public at home to consider the question and form an opinion on it. Indian opinion is the first tribunal. English opinion is the Court of Appeal; it will be more convenient and satisfactory to have the judgment of the former, but the judgment of the latter in the last resort will be sufficient. In Mr. Bourke's speech we have an indication of some questions on which the appeal may have to be taken. The introduction of Western usages and law is one of them. He debated whether we are not going too fast, and forcing on the populations of India results of our own civilization which are unsuited to them, at least for the time. India, say some, requires rest. Rest is retrogression, says Mr. Bourke; and so say the more active spirits whom this country has sent forth to India. If the question were proposed to an educated Liberal of the advanced type, there can be no doubt of his answer. The civilizations of the East, he would say, are effete, and the sooner they are superseded the better. The principles of law, commerce, and finance which prevail in England are fit for men of every clime and race, and cannot be extended to them too soon. Yet there can be no doubt that in this matter we must prepare for a wide divergence between such opinions and those which are dominant in India. We believe that one of the strongest feelings among the natives of India at the present time is an antipathy to what they consider wearisome and worrying changes that do not allow them to count upon a twelvemonth's life for any institution they have inherited. If in our own country there be so much political and intellectual Conservatism, so much of antiquarian sentiment even in the hardest and most practical concerns of life, so much instinctive love for the soothing twilight of tradition above the glare of reason, how can we expect that these Asiatics will welcome the pitiless destructiveness of the Western invaders? Consider what our own good, honest Conservative English society would feel if it were subjected to a Democratic French Republic determined to pursue the moral and intellectual regeneration of man on the basis of pure reason. But no contrasts of thought that Europe can present can be compared with those which distinguish the Eastern and Western Worlds. The alienation of the Mahomedans has been undeniably produced by our "going too fast." The Hindoos have lately had similar apprehensions concerning their interests, both in this world and the next. Now, as native opinion acquires the habit of asserting itself, we shall feel the force of this Conservative sentiment. Popular tendencies often deceive the most observant. For instance, it was taken for granted twenty years ago that our rule was so superior to that of the Native Princes that the people of India must naturally desire to become our subjects. This notion inspired Lord Dalhousie's policy of confiscation. The event has proved, almost to demonstration, that such a desire never existed at all. Here, then, is a vast field in which the new politicians of India may exercise themselves, and it will rest, in the final resort, with the Parliament and the people of England what changes the rulers of India shall make, and how far they shall acquiesce in the traditions of Mussulman or Hindoo civilization.

Mr. Bourke does justice to the great exertions of the Indian Government in the prosecution of improvements – a matter on which the public at home is insufficiently informed, and has been accustomed to repeat the old disparaging remarks on the shortcomings of British rule. He prudently avoids discussing the Income-tax, but he touches on a subject which may also afford an instance of native passive resistance to English devices. He quotes Colonel Chesney as saying, "The complications and political dangers which attend the levy of any new taxes that may be devised arise mainly from the attempt, which has hitherto always been made on these occasions, to apply them to the whole of India. Every new impost," continues the writer, "is attended with special difficulties, because, whatever be its nature, there will be found some part of the country to which it is inapplicable." The question whether India shall be regarded as a country or as a geographical expression for a variety of widely differing communities may at no distant period acquire the highest importance. Of not less moment is the foreign policy of the Indian Empire. In this, however, the natives of India will have less concern, and there are not wanting signs that the path of future Viceroys will be marked out for them distinctly by their countrymen at home.

THE BRIGHTON AQUARIUM.—We have to announce the death of Mr. A. K. Lord, the eminent naturalist and manager of the Brighton Aquarium. After three paralytic attacks Mr. Lord succumbed at Brighton on Monday, where, although incapacitated from active work for some days, he may be said to have died in harness. Mr. Lord was a studious and enthusiastic worker in all matters connected with natural history subjects, and his opinion on all such questions was highly thought of. He was appointed Consulting Naturalist to the first Boundary Commission of Canada, his experiences of which he published in two books called *At Home in the Wilderness* and *The Natural list in British Columbia*. A few years ago Mr. Lord went to Egypt, at the request of the Viceroy, to make some investigations connected with mines and the natural history of the country. By the death of Mr. Lord the Brighton Aquarium Company lose a valuable and not easily replaced manager, natural history a clever and hard-working student, and many a kind-hearted and true friend.

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH
OF DECEMBER 14.

"HEAVY WET."—The present season.

QUITE ANOTHER THING.

Paddy (the loser).—"Arrah, g'along! I said I 'd lay you five to wan, but I was'n goin' to bet my ha'f-crown agin your ta'h'rin little sixpence!"

FINE ART GOSSIP.

We understand that an eminent Equity Draughtsman is engaged on a work of Art, which he hopes to finish painting in time to be able to send it to the exhibition of the Royal Academy.

GENTLEMEN AT LARGE.

Jim.—Bill, I say, show us the skeleton in your cupboard.

Bill.—I ain't a got no skellinton in ne'er a cupboard, but (*indicating his waistcoat-pocket with his thumb*), 'ere's a bunch of skellinton-keys!

CONTINGENT ADVANTAGES.

Emily.—"What has made you take to those great gloves, Gertrude? They make your hands look gigantic!"

Gertrude (engaged).—"O, my dear, my hand is disposed of; and when that's the case, one can give up appearances, and go in for comfort."

"IF HE ISN'T, HE SHOULD HAVE BEEN."

Shallow people have been asking on what possible ground Bob Lowe, an Englishman born and bred, should have been asked to preside at the Scottish dinner. We should have thought it clear—from his tight grip o' the bawbees. "*Ipsis Hibernis Hiberanior*" used to be said of the English settlers in Ireland. "*Ipsis Scotis Scotior*" is surely true of the Chancellor of the Exchequer whenever the cash is concerned.

EXEMPLARY EXPLOIT.

Sergeant Bates, Colour-Sergeant of the American Artillery, has successfully accomplished the feat which he bet 1,000 dollars he would perform, of walking from the Scotch Border to London with the stars and stripes without having his flag insulted. It now remains for some wise Englishmen to attempt the corresponding achievement of marching from one end of the United States to the other with the Union Jack.

PUNCH AT LUNCH.

So the railway from Yeddo to Yokohama has been opened by the Mikado. There is some comfort in railway travelling in Japan. If an accident, through negligence, happens, the Board of Directors is chopped to pieces, and its wives and children are sold to pay damages to survivors. Here, a Company abuses the sufferers, *vid.* the Secretary. As Tom Hood wrote about another sort of folks; there's a fire, and "the streets with loud voices are filled"——

"O! it's only the firemen a-swearing
At a man they've run over and killed."

There is a vacancy in the School Board. Why not put a school-boy in it? He would give the theorists some wrinkles.

"A Bank of England note is practically a mint certificate," said the *Times*. It speaks well for the good sense of our young ladies, that a man wants a good many of such things to get at a marriage certificate.

Does the study of phrenology make folks mean? I heard of a phrenologist who was very anxious to inspect some poor man's head, so got him to shave it. Having examined the lumps and bumps, he dismissed the man, who, being too needy to buy a wig (the scientific person utterly declining to pay for one), had to wear a red nightcap for months.

"'Tis not a day or two shows us a man," remarks Mrs. Emily Iago. Or a woman. I know a family in which there was an old maiden lady, who by the united voice of everybody was declared "the sweetest old lady in the world." Yet the family did nothing but quarrel. When she became extinct, so did all the quarrelling.

Mistletoe time is approaching, and the fact reminds me that an engaged young gentleman got rather neatly out of a little scrape with his intended. She taxed him with having kissed two ladies at some party at which she was not present. He owned it, but said that their united ages made only twenty-one. The simple-minded girl thought of ten and eleven, and laughed off her pout. He did not explain till after it was nineteen and the other two years of age. Wasn't it artful, *Tobias?*

What bad handwriting comes to me, incessantly! A person has no more right to send you a letter which you cannot easily read than to talk to you in a mumbling voice which you can't easily hear. However, at the second difficulty the letter, long or short, goes into the fire.

Something, I forget what, that has lately occurred, reminded me of the story of a Judge who, alluding to an unfortunate match, said that marriages between "January" and "May" were seldom lucky. He received a letter from Scotland, asking the reason for fixing those particular dates. In the North they are getting up another memorial to Burns! Our friends there seem shockingly afraid that he will be forgotten. But he will not. His less objectionable works have been mentioned favourably in several leading "Cockney" magazines.

A QUESTION TO BE ASKED.

(Apropos of a late Trial.)

When a goose who is heir to a title and lands, wants to raise the wind,
And promises sixty per cent. to the Jews—query, should not this promise bind?
To teach vicious sense of the same breed, who under Jews' claws have smarted,
That young idiots who go *that* road and their money will soon be parted.
On the whole, *Punch* would say, that as vultures who prey on garbage keep down
The pestilent breath of way-side death that else would poison the town,
So those who lend at sixty per cent. are society's scavenger vulturs,
Who keep down the plagues that in folly and vice of young spendthrifts find their cultures.
And as carrion-vultures, in the East, though foul, protection have got,
'Twere well if young gentlemen who fire at our vultures should be made to pay their shot.

THE CHALLENGER HER CHALLENGE.

I'm a spar-decked corvette, built of wood not of iron,
I am good under steam, under sail:
No Sheffield-plate deal-weights my topsides environ,
So I ride like a duck through a gale.
By my Lords I'm about to be put in commission,
For a cruise of three years, if not four;
And for all I'm short-handed, I carry provision
Such as corvette ne'er victualled before.
Mine's no cruise to train officers, boys, or blue-jackets
Or Britannia's old flag to display;
To observe and report South American rackets,
Or enjoy life in Naples' blue bay:
To practise manœuvres, or study steam-tactics,
Hunt down pirate-junk or slave-dhow;
The Challenger now aims at higher didactics,
And on different quests sets her prow!
Her task's to sound ocean, smooth humours or rough in,
To examine old Nep's deep-sea bed;
Dredge up samples precise of his mattress's stuffing,
And the bolsters that pillow his head:
To study the dip and the dance of the needle;
Test the currents of ocean and air—
In a word, all her secrets from nature to wheedle,
And the great freight of facts homeward bear.
And by way of a treat—when the *Fauna* and *Flora*
Of all lands and all seas I've run through,
And learnt if the Austral Antarctic Aurora
Our Boreal is akin to—
In the Isle of Kerguelen, with nothing between us
But the thinnest of clouds—O what fun!—
I'm to lurk and look on at the transit of Venus,
Across the broad blush of the sun!
For this I bear science to seamanship plighted,
In Thompson and Nare and Maclear,
While from highest to owest aboard all united,
To serve both alike volunteer.
Broadside guns have made room to ship batteries magnetic,
Apparatus turns out ammunition,
From main-deck to ground-tier I'm a peripatetic
Polytechnic marine exhibition.
"Mighty fine!" says John Bull. "But, pray, how about cost?
Cash soon makes ducks and drakes in the ocean."
Treasury leave was asked first: prayer, of course, aside lost,
Till above went to figures with Goschen.
When they found that the outlay for all this provision,
To question the land, and the sea,
Would be no more than keeping my hull in commission,
With nothing to show for't, would be!
Said Lowe, laughing. "To pay by results is my plan;
For results here 'll be nothing to pay.
Let the *Challenger* go: and I'll challenge the man,
Be it Rylands himself, who'll gainsay;
For he, like myself, though he's not been to college,
And's a shallowish sort of a snob,
Has, at bottom, I'm sure, no objection to knowledge,
So long as it don't cost a bob."
And so I'm to sail on my grand cruise of science,
And a prouder ship ne'er put to sea;
In the good of my mission high souls have reliance,
Whatever the Lowe view may be,
Of the axiom that "nothing of nothing can come,"
I'm the Challenger. How is it true?
When 'tis clear to Bob Lowe, as a rule-of-three sum,
Good for nothing I'm not, 'cause I do.

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